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ANG Bayan

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CONTENTS

Editorials

SEEING THROUGH THE TRICKS OF NIXON THE MASTER AND MARCOS THE PUPPET..... 1
THE LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES ARE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES 3

Local

NIXON MAKES DOUBLE-TALK ABOUT "SELF-RELIANCE" DURING MANILA VISIT..... 4
NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY SCORES VICTORIES..... 6
NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY PUNISHES U.S. IMPERIALISTS..... 7
POISON GASES STORED IN CLARK AIR BASE. 8
FOUL TRICKS OF THE LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES EXPOSED..... 8
ROMERO CONTINUES TO SPREAD REVISIONIST POISON..... 9
STUDENTS REVOLT ON CAMPUS AND WIDE-RANGING ISSUES.....10
A SEMINAR OF LANDLORDS ON "LAND REFORM".....11
PASAKA FACTIONS QUARREL OVER OPLE.....11
U.S. IMPERIALIST FIRMS RUSH TO CONTROL MORE MINERAL RESOURCES.....11
SOLUTION TO THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.....12

International

SOVIET REVISIONISTS GIVE THE LIE TO THEMSELVES
OVER ARMED INTRUSION INTO CHINA'S PACHA ISLAND.....12
SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISTS COORDINATE WITH U.S.
IN DEFENCE-AEROSPACE PROGRAM.....14
"PEACE" HOAX HELPS U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS.....14
MALAYAN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY SCORES VICTORIES.....15
"MIDDLE EAST MUNICH" PLOT STEPPED UP.....15
ASIAN "REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION" & "COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM".....16
JAPANESE MILITARISM ON THE RISE.....17
ROCKEFELLER'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR.....18
GREAT SUCCESSES FOR PEKING WORKERS IN REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION.....19
SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DWINDLES DUE TO MODERN REVISIONISM.....20
ALBANIAN PEOPLE WIN VICTORIES IN PRODUCTION.....21

Documents

PART V OF RECTIFY ERRORS AND REBUILD THE PARTY (THREE MAIN TASKS).....22
ON CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(PART VII OF COMRADE LIN PIAO'S REPORT TO THE C.P.C.
NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS).....32

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C O N T E N T S

Editorials

SEEING THROUGH THE TRICKS OF NIXON THE MASTER AND MARCOS THE PUPPET..... 1
THE LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES ARE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES 3

Local

NIXON LAYS DOWN THE LAW--TALK ABOUT 'SELF-RELIANCE" DURING MANILA VISIT..... 4
NPA PEOPLE'S ARMY SCORES VICTORIES..... 6
NPA PEOPLE'S ARMY PUNISHES U.S. IMPERIALISTS..... 7
POISON GASES STORED IN CLARK AIR BASE..... 8
FOUR BOOKS OF THE LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES EXPOSED..... 8
PUDPUT CONTINUES TO SPREAD REVISIONIST POISON..... 9
STUDENTS REVOLT ON CAMPUS AND WIDE-RANGING ISSUES..... 10
A SPECTACLE OF LANDLORDS ON "LAND REFORM"..... 11
MAGSAYSAY FACTIONS QUARREL OVER OPLE..... 11
U.S. IMPERIALIST FIRMS RUSH TO CONTROL HOME MINERAL RESOURCES..... 11
SOLUTION TO THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH..... 12

International

SOVIET REVISIONISTS GIVE THE LIE TO THEMSELVES
OVER ARMED INTRUSION INTO CHINA'S PACHA ISLAND..... 12
SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISTS COOPERATE WITH U.S.
IN DEFENCE-AEROSPACE PROGRAM..... 14
"PEACE" NOW RULES U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS..... 14
MALAYAN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY SCORES VICTORIES..... 15
"HIDDEN H-BOMB MUNICH" PLOT SMASHED UP..... 15
ASIAN "REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION" & "COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM"..... 16
JAPANESE REVOLUTION ON THE RISE..... 17
ROCKEFELLER'S LATIN-AMERICAN TOUR..... 18
GREAT SUCCESSES FOR PEKING WORKERS IN REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION..... 19
SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DWINDLES DUE TO MODERN REVISIONISM..... 20
ALBANIAN PEOPLE WIN VICTORIES IN PRODUCTION..... 21

Documents

PART V OF RECTIFY ERRORS AND REBUILD THE PARTY (THREE MAIN TASKS)..... 22
ON CERTAIN RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(PART VII OF COMRADE LIN PIAO'S REPORT TO THE C.P.C.
NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS)..... 32

Editorial:

SEEING THROUGH THE TRICKS OF NIXON THE MASTER AND MARCOS THE PUPPET

The U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has come to Manila on a tour of deception to pay lip-service to nationalism and hypocritically to exhort his puppets to "self-reliance". He has glibly talked about the ending of "special relations" only to have the U.S. military bases retained, only to assure the Philippine reactionary government of continued military assistance to suppress the revolutionary mass movement which the puppet Marcos bleats about as "internal subversion" and only to dictate the perpetuation of U.S. imperialist privileges in the Philippine economy and culture under a new phrasing.

Putting his pretense on a wider scale, Nixon preaches "peace after Vietnam" and pledges to refrain from committing U.S. military manpower in any combat involvement in Asia. Yet while he talks in one way, he acts the other way by letting U.S. imperialist forces intensify their aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. His "troop withdrawals" and "peace talks" are mere hoaxes to counter-act the widespread protests by the American people and other peoples throughout the world against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. In secret, he dictates on his puppet Marcos to maintain the Filipino mercenary troops in the Vietnam war in order to give company to more than half a million U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who have already become completely isolated politically and militarily. Completely going back on his public protestations, he assures the Thanom-Prapas reactionary puppet clique in Thailand of intensified U.S. manpower and war material support to suppress the revolutionary Thai people.

The best way to expose Nixon's lies and call the people's attention to the continuing aggressive presence of U.S. imperialism is to direct fire at its military personnel as we attend to our principal task of building up revolutionary forces in the countryside. Attacking the U.S. imperialist gangsters now in their urban haunts and along highways with the appropriate methods will certainly compel the Philippine reactionary government to use the PC-Army troops as security guards for their foreign masters, thus exposing the real puppetry of the local reactionaries. This is to seize the initiative in the anti-imperialist movement which Soviet and local revisionist renegades are posing to lord over in their "parliamentary struggle". This is actually to draw away to some extent enemy troops which would otherwise be used to protect the landlords in the countryside. It is the wont and necessity of U.S. imperialism in its colonies and semi-colonies to require an outer defense perimeter manned by local reactionary troops. It does not mean, however, that large-scale frontal attacks are to be waged against them right away in their strongholds.

It is by intensifying the armed struggle against both U.S. imperialism and feudalism that the Filipino people can unmask the pretense that both can ever make. It will also render useless the attempts of these evil forces to make use of modern revisionism as an accomplice in making their pretenses credible.

At a time that U.S. imperialism is fast weakening as a result of its internal and external crisis, it is trying to win time and widen its area of political maneuver by pretending to let its puppet governments become "independent" and "self-reliant" and by manipulating joint ventures, consortiums, multi-national approaches, regional arrangements and international agencies to intensify the exploitation of the people. This is a desperate attempt of U.S. imperialism to keep itself from getting totally exhausted sooner and also to parry away the accusing finger of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world from singling it out as their main enemy.

It is in this connection that the Marcos puppet regime has started to use nationalist phraseology and to "broaden" its foreign relations. It is for this reason that the "new" foreign policy of the Marcos puppet regime which has started to open relations with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and which has accepted the "regional leadership" of Japanese imperialism is actually dictated by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is now frenziedly implementing a scheme of using Soviet social-imperialism, Japanese imperialism and other capitalist countries to spread the burden of

shoring up puppet reactionary governments like that of the Philippines. And consistent with his anti-communist and anti-people standpoint, U.S. imperialism is actively promoting in Asia a counter-revolutionary front of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Japanese imperialism and local reactionary governments against the bastion of the world proletarian revolution, which is the People's Republic of China, and against the revolutionary mass movements.

The flurry of diplomatic consultations among the ring-leaders of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Japanese imperialism and other local puppet regimes in Asia has already unfolded an anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people pattern.

In this part of the world, Soviet social-imperialism and Japanese imperialism are being utilised by U.S. imperialism as its principal junior partners in the exploitation of the people. Japanese imperialism is being used by U.S. imperialism to help it collaborate and contend with or hold in check Soviet social-imperialism. The clear common objective of U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism in uniting with Soviet social-imperialism is to use it against communism, China and the people.

Thus, bi-lateral agreements between Soviet social-imperialism and Japanese imperialism have been forged at an exceedingly rapid rate. Japanese monopoly capitalists are already exploiting the forest, mining and fishing resources of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Soviet revisionists have asked Japanese monopolies to set up joint enterprises with them. They are also worming their way into the Asian Development Bank which is controlled by U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

True to its strategic alliance with U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism is frenziedly trying to rig up an anti-China sea "cordon" with the coordination of the Japanese imperialists. The Soviet Pacific Fleet is expected to tie down China "from behind" by sailing into the Yellow Sea and the China Sea. By sailing further into the Indian Ocean through the Sea of Japan, China Sea and the Strait of Malacca, it hopes to "encircle China from the sea". The Soviet social-imperialists are desperately begging the Japanese reactionaries to allow their gunboats through the Soya Strait, the Tsungaru Strait or the Tsushima Strait to get to the high seas. Wanting to have land stations along its naval arc, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been trying desperately to establish the best of relations with Japan, Philippines, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in Taiwan and "Malaysia".

In an all-round way, the Brezhnev revisionist renegade clique has more than sufficiently proven its usefulness to U.S. imperialism. Its determined efforts to impose the worst of capitalism and social-fascism on the Soviet people and social-imperialism on other peoples under the false theory of "international dictatorship", its war preparations and sanguinary provocations as the new tsars against the People's Republic of China, its constant treacherous pressures on Vietnamese leaders to negotiate the Vietnam war, its all-round neo-colonialist cooperation with U.S. imperialism within and outside the United Nations involving national liberation struggles, nuclear arms, the "two-China" policy, the Middle East and so many other issues and its hysterical calls for a "collective security system", "regional economic cooperation" in Asia against China, against communism and against the people are being taken full advantage of by U.S. imperialism.

The Marcos puppet regime is merely conforming to U.S. imperialist policy by recognizing the usefulness of the counter-revolutionary aid of Soviet social-imperialism in shoring itself up temporarily and in waging its campaign of suppression against the revolutionary masses. The blood-thirsty Soviet revisionist renegades have more than sufficiently proven their common sanguinary interests with such local reactionary governments as those of Indonesia, India, Burma and so many others. Now U.S. imperialism and the reactionary puppet government are frantically manoeuvering to have Soviet social-imperialism and the local revisionist renegades to lend a hand in trying to suppress "internal subversion", meaning to say, the revolutionary mass movement led by the Communist Party of the Philippines under the supreme guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Aware of what is in store for them in the "nationalism" and "new" foreign policy of the Philippine reactionary government; the Filipino people should resolutely take the road of armed revolution and fight U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and local reaction.

THE LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES ARE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

At a time that the reactionaries are fiercely waging a campaign of armed suppression against the revolutionary masses and proletarian revolutionaries even as "statesmen" and generals are employing double-talk about social amelioration and civil liberties, the Lava revisionist renegades are becoming more and more exposed as counter-revolutionaries complementing and re-inforcing the actions and statements of the blatant defenders of the present reactionary state.

1. The Lava revisionist renegades are proud to declare that they are champions of constitutional dissent. It is their view that parliamentary struggle is now the main form of struggle; they say that we need to wait for them in their bourgeois offices to prepare legally for armed struggle. But when cases arise like the brutal raids on the homes of barrio people, the persecution of people's organization and mass leaders, the kidnapping and murder of a barrio leader who led a rally of 30,000 against PC-Army abuses, or the frustrated assasination of an outspoken progressive by the fascists, they fail to make the slightest pronouncement in defense of civil liberties and they even callously try to dismiss these cases as mere hoaxes or events due to "adventurism". The out-and-out reactionaries even beat them in going through the motion of complaining or seeking redress about these cases. In the pretense and actuality of saving their own skin, the Lava revisionist renegades and some elements close to them in such organizations as the Civil Liberties Union, the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, Inc. and the Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism always viciously help in denouncing the revolutionary masses and their leading representatives as "troublemakers". The only notable instance during the last two years when they publicly defended "civil liberties" was when they defended a notorious embezzler who was detained by the Quezon city police as a result of a murder case, an offshoot of his attempt to cover up the malversation of funds he had been held responsible for in a private company. This person had been expelled from the Party a long time ago for collecting funds falsely in the name of the Party in Mabalacat, Pampanga and Bamban, Tarlac.

2. The Lava revisionist renegades prefer to call themselves nationalist advocates of industrialization. They wish to convince the reactionary state to adopt "economic planning" and grant privileges and subsidies for the national bourgeoisie in order to "strengthen" the "anti-imperialist front". They wish to ape their revisionist counterparts in other countries who helped build up such political personalities as Sukarno, Ne Win, Nehru, and the like. As ghostwriters and publicists, they toady to certain personalities who believe that only through legislation like the Magna Carta for Economic Freedom and Social Justice or through the speeches of bourgeois personalities will the cause of nationalist industrialization be advanced. They are no different from such long-term opportunists like Blas Ople, Jose Lansang and Salvador P. Lopez who have made lifetime careers of ghostwriting for bourgeois politicians only to raise their bourgeois ranks in varying degrees. But in their hatred for those who are waging armed struggle, they unite with the reactionaries in trying vainly to isolate those cadres and progressives who correctly integrate their legal work with the armed struggle. To earn their living, these revisionist renegades write "nationalist" speeches interlarded with anti-communist statements for bourgeois personalities.

3. The Lava revisionist renegades say that they are also trying to mobilize the peasant masses and develop "people's power". They claim to be utilizing the Agricultural Land Reform Code merely to exhaust all legal possibilities. But what they actually do from their city "peasant" headquarters is to slander proletarian revolutionary cadres and Red soldiers through their imperial envoys in the MASAKA in a futile attempt to isolate them from the masses. Their work in the countryside amounts to rural reformism no different from that advocated by the Christian Social Movement, Federation of Free Farmers and the Filipino Agrarian Reform Movement and

worse, a boon to armed counter-revolution in the narrow areas which they have been able to reach. Their rural reformism has its parallel in the city, where they spread among their handful of followers in the trade union movement the revisionist renegade doctrine that strikes are held only to improve the "bargaining position" of labor vis-a-vis "management".

4. The Lava revisionist renegades are perfect allies of the reactionary Marcos government in the matter of foreign policy. While hypocritically they raise the slogan of "relations with all countries" or with "socialist" countries to "neutralize" the Philippines, their actual intent is to help advance the anti-communist, anti-China and anti-people strategic alliance between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. These revisionist renegades expect to bloat with the support of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, though at times some of them say due to the indefensible Soviet revisionist acts of aggression that they reserve the right to criticize the Soviet ruling clique in the style of a Fidel Castro.

When there is hardly a difference between the pronouncements and actuations of the local revisionist renegades on the one hand and the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon and the reactionary Marcos government on the other, it becomes a necessity to give timely warning to the people that the Lava revisionist renegades are counter-revolutionary agents of U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism who are trying to infiltrate and undermine the revolutionary mass movement. They are even worse than the out-and-out reactionaries in the sense that they sabotage the revolutionary mass movement in a way more effective than the out-and-out reactionaries will ever be able to.

The words and deeds of these sinister elements who call for "unity of anti-imperialist forces" or "united action" should be closely scrutinized. There can be no unity with those who proclaim themselves as the revolutionary leaders in their air-conditioned bourgeois offices or in some week-end clan meeting but who spend more time and effort in the character assasination of proletarian revolutionaries more than they can ever hope to ambush a single troop of the reactionary state or explode the guts of a single U.S. imperialist serviceman.

As the proletarian revolutionaries arouse and mobilize the revolutionary masses in the practical application of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Lava revisionist renegades will become increasingly exposed as out-and-out counter-revolutionaries.

* * *

NIXON MAKES DOUBLE-TALK ABOUT SELF-RELIANCE DURING MANILA VISIT

U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon preached "self-reliance" repeatedly to his Philippine puppets during his 23-hour stay last July 26-27 in Manila to squeeze the most flattery he could after the Apollo 11 moon landing and to issue new orders to the Philippine puppet chieftain Marcos.

Obsequiously making a sham show of fear that U.S. imperialism would withdraw from Asia on its own volition, the puppet Marcos publicly implored Nixon to let U.S. "material support" continue and he boasted there would be no need for U.S. manpower support.

Master and puppet play-acted about American "withdrawal" from Vietnam and Asia in a vain attempt to fool the American and Asian peoples who are thoroughly hateful of U.S. military aggressors trampling down on the national independence and democratic rights of the Vietnamese people.

Apparently hysterical about the upsurge of armed struggle in the Philippines under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines which is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the puppet Marcos declared that "internal subversion" rather than "external aggression" is the greater danger in the Philippines and he boasted the "communist rebellion" (which was derailed by the black bourgeois errors of the chain of

Lava leaderships until the end of the Jesus Lava leadership) would be defeated again by the local reactionaries "alone".

In the exchange of speeches between U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon and the puppet chieftain Marcos, it became starkly clear that the U.S. would permit the creation of the image of a "nationalist" Philippine president in the hypocritical style of a Quezon in order to neutralize the rising wave of anti-imperialism among the Filipino people.

The sham assertions of "independence" would be used to cover up real puppetry and the growing inability of U.S. imperialism to prop up its puppets as before due to its internal and external crisis. At the moment, the U.S. is trying to hold on to her old imperialist privileges and at the same time, to use multilateral and regional groupings to help her shift burdens to puppet states like the Philippines.

Behind the scenes, the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon amply briefed Marcos on the anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people strategic alliance between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism in Asia and the further reactionary guarantee that Japan would serve as the regional leader to defend capitalism and the bourgeoisie. The day after the Nixon visit, Marcos confidently gave a press interview to the reporter of the Columbia Broadcasting System only to state that the Soviet Union would step into any vacuum that the U.S. might leave in order to "defend" Asia from the People's Republic of China.

On the eve of his Asian tour, Nixon had openly announced that he would make consultations with Asian puppet leaders about the "future of Asia after the settlement of the Vietnam war" and about making the "collective security of Asia" with the active collaboration of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists.

Unfazed by the latest manouvers of U.S. imperialism, the Filipino people saw clearly that Nixon, indeed, did not come to make new commitments but only to re-inforce old shackles on the Philippines. The Filipino people saw through the hypocrisy of Nixon when he spoke about the end of "special relations" between the United States and the Philippines while he, as master, and Marcos, as puppet, publicly agreed on the necessity of preserving the closest ties, that is to say, the perpetuation of the U.S. military bases and military assistance, political puppetry, renewed economic subservience under a new treaty replacing the Laurel-Langley Agreement and cultural bondage.

On the eve of Nixon's arrival in Manila, four U.S. establishments--the U.S. embassy, the JUSMAG, the USIS and the puppet Saigon embassy--were deservingly the object of explosions created by irate Filipino patriots. Six hours before the arrival of Nixon, the puppet security force became so panicky that a man was mistaken for an assasin and was summarily shot to death by the Metrocom in front of the hotel where the U.S. imporialist chieftain would stay.

When Nixon finally was around, thousands of youth, workers and peasants demonstrated vigorously in front of the U.S. embassy and Malacañang against U.S. imperialism and the puppetry of the Marcos regime. They shouted anti-imperialist slogans at those who attended the state banquet in Malacañang and they burned the U.S. flag and Nixon's effigy. The 20,000 reactionary puppet police, secret agents and troops failed to stop or cow them. These fascist puppets brutally beat up the demonstrators, causing serious injuries on several young men and women.

The revisionists and sham progressives were used by the reactionaries to go into the notion of verbally denouncing U.S. imperialism even as they made harder blows at real revolutionaries and progressives. Their actions were calculated to pre-empt any public outcry against state violence.

The antics of certain revisionists and sham progressives like those in the FARM (Filipino Agrarian Reform Movement) and certain elements in the MAN (Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism), included sending their manifestoes to Nixon, with the inevitable accompanying letters of their chairman and forming their own rally groups intended to break up the ranks of the real protesters whom they denounced as "unruly" and a "bait"

for Marcos to suppress their basic liberties".

Aware of the growing wrath of the Filipino people, U.S. imperialist chief Nixon brought with himself a big contingent of U.S. marines and secret agents to give him protection. U.S. military personnel were also brought in from U.S. military bases to guard the quarters and route of Nixon when a clear repudiation of Nixon's double-talk about the withdrawal of the U.S. military from Asia. U.S. imperialism cannot give full trust even to the reactionary puppet police, secret agents and troops who were actually zealously performing their shameless tasks.

The Apollo 11 spaceflight and Nixon's tour have only proven how brutally U.S. imperialism has plundered the Philippines and how greatly the Filipino people hate U.S. imperialism.

* * *

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY SCORES VICTORIES AS MARCOS INTENSIFIES ANTI-PEOPLE CAMPAIGN

Every regular unit of the New People's Army in its respective local area of operation in Tarlac, Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga scored victories during the period of June 25 to July 25, consisting of the annihilation of uniformed troopers, "Monkees" and informers in groups ranging from two to seven.

During the same period, local regular units of the New People's Army eliminated four PC sergeants who had been acting as paymasters for informers at the barrio level and as extortion masterminds preying on the people in various occupations. In the course of its operations, the New People's Army captured a large number of arms and ammunition.

In Zambales, a deployed of reactionary puppet troopers, including an informer, was annihilated. Refusing to admit publicly the rapid expansion of the New People's Army, the reactionary military authorities did not allow the publication of the incident in the bourgeois press.

The reactionary Marcos regime, fearing that its inability to keep the situation under its control would jeopardize the re-election bid of Marcos, continued to dispatch more combat teams from the Philippine Army and PC Ranger companies from Camp Olivas to give support to the Tarlac PC. All available spotter planes and helicopters armed with mini-cannons and 50 caliber machineguns were utilized.

The command post of these reactionary troops was put up at the central part of the entire guerrilla zone composed of Tarlac, Concepcion, Capas, Bamban and La Paz.

On July 17, Gov. Eduardo Cojuangco, chieftain of the evil gentry in Tarlac and henchman of Marcos, called all Tarlac mayors in order to make his declaration of war against the New People's Army and against the people. All mayors in the wide guerrilla zone opposed his action.

In what they called as "search and destroy campaign", the reactionary troops intruded into barrios in battalion strength, incurring the ire of the people whom they abused in the process. The New People's Army simply applied the rule of retreating when the enemy advances, advancing when he retreats and harassing when he is at rest.

After making several sallies into the barrios of Concepcion, Tarlac, the reactionary PC-Army troops merely succeeded in arousing such a great hatred of the people that they mobilized themselves and organized a demonstration of 30,000 demanding the withdrawal of the PC-Army troops. The people of Concepcion, in their manifesto, denounced PC mulcting, extortion, harassment of tricycle drivers, drunken behavior, abuse of authority and armed robbery. The manifesto also condemned "Commander" Sumulong as a bandit and as a dog of Marcos.

Immediately after the rally, the PC surreptitiously kidnapped Marciano Dondoc, president of the Association of Barrio Councils of Concepcion. Until now, the PC has denied the kidnapping and it is presumed that he has been murdered. The kidnapping and murder will only further inflame the revolutionary ardor of the people and the New People's Army will never tolerate this bestial act of the PC.

The PC and Army troops are so isolated from the people that their "search and destroy" campaign has become a mere guessing game or, in another expression, an expensive and pretentious parade. In one ridiculous show of force last July 23, they surrounded and entered the Voice of America compound in Concepcion in regimental strength with the secret prior permission of the U.S. embassy in order supposedly to encircle a "30-man unit led by Commander Dante" inside the compound. They failed to achieve anything except to expose their utter isolation from the people. Their prey was simply not there. At another instance, on July 27, they encircled in batallion strength a hospital inside the huge compound of Hacienda Luisita with the purpose of trapping a unit of the New People's Army. They were told by the Hacienda manager that they had been misinformed.

With the support of the people, the New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines will surely achieve still greater victories.

* * *

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY PUNISHES U.S. IMPERIALISTS

On July 4, the New People's Army showed that U.S. military airmen could not just enjoy wine, women and song in Angeles without being punished for their crimes inside the U.S. military bases and for their wanton bombing raids on the Vietnamese people.

Despite the Saigon atmosphere in Angeles City, with the local puppet constabulary men and police tightly guarding the city especially its sin center in Balibago where U.S. airmen on R&R enjoy themselves at the expense of Filipino womanhood, the New People's Army penetrated enemy lines and shot four U.S. servicemen, killing two and wounding another two seriously.

The people's armed unit that performed this patriotic task also managed to distribute leaflets with the inscription, "37 Filipinos were murdered in U.S. military bases. From now on justice will be served."

The high anti-imperialist consciousness of the New People's Army has given them the fighting spirit to avenge the blood debt of 250,000 Filipino lives incurred in the U.S. imperialist conquest of the Philippines at the beginning of this century. All Red soldiers in the Philippines realize that only through revolutionary violence can all the imperialist privileges gained by the U.S. through counter-revolutionary violence be redeemed by the Filipino people.

The immediate reaction of the people of Angeles City, especially the workers at Clark Air Base, was to welcome whole-heartedly the punishment of the four U.S. airmen. They have been wanting for a long time to avenge the murders and abuses committed by U.S. military personnel, especially the fascist Red Patches and sentrymen.

The bourgeois metropolitan press reported that only one of the shot U.S. airmen died and failed to report the leaflets distributed by the New People's Army. The police, PC and American base authorities tried to dismiss the anti-imperialist action as having been done by "thrill killers". Subsequently, the USAF hospital announced that no one was killed. Such is the truth among those who wishfully hope that this would be the last act of retribution.

Meanwhile, the Office of Special Investigation (OSI) of the U.S. imperialists roughly berated their puppets, the PC, CIS and the city police for the incident.

The New People's Army is determined to avenge further the lives of Filipinos taken away by the U.S. imperialists. This is the revolutionary answer to U.S. imperialism and to the puppetry of the reactionary government that allows the infringement of the sacred territory of the Filipino people.

* * *

POISON GASES STORED IN CLARK AIR BASE

Everyone with some amount of common sense knows that all kinds of weapons, including poison gases and warfare germs, which are being used against the Vietnamese people are stored in such a major U.S. military base as Clark Air Force Base, a major staging base for the Vietnam war.

The Filipino military officers with the JUSMAG and the higher Filipino base personnel in Clark Air Base have been witnesses to the storage of these chemical-biological warfare weapons. Yet Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, an incorrigible running dog of U.S. imperialism who now uses "nationalist" phraseology, went into the silly motion of writing the U.S. embassy to confirm or deny that such a genocidal weapon as poison gases is stored in U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The automatic answer of the U.S. embassy was, of course, a denial and the puppet foreign secretary accepted it immediately.

In his own press release, Romulo announced like a coward that his reason for asking was his concern that the poison gases would inflame the Filipino people upon Nixon's visit. As a puppet, he could not at all assert Filipino sovereignty over the foreign military bases.

The storage of poison gases in major military bases in Asia previously became exposed in Okinawa only when an accident killing base personnel occured there.

U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin K. Laird, contradicting the U.S. embassy in the Philippines, declared later that the U.S. stores CBW weapons in U.S. military bases as part of its military "preparedness".

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FOUL TRICKS OF THE LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES EXPOSED

By way of denying that they sent "secret" delegates to the conference of revisionist renegade cliques in Moscow last June, certain henchmen of the Lava revisionist renegade clique facetiously cite the June 13th issue of the U.S. imperialist weekly Newsweek as their authoritative proof that they did not.

Indeed, Newsweek in its chart of communist parties on page 36 shows that there are no Filipino delegates in this conference. But who is to be fooled by the revisionist renegades who themselves supplied information to this U.S. imperialist weekly?

Going over the June 13th issue of Newsweek only reveals further that the Lava revisionist renegades leaked out to the imperialist press that they are supposed to be "independent" and have "2000 members".

The Lava revisionist clique slavishly follow the line of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as evident in the pronouncements of their shrunken pot organizations like the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, Inc., the Flores-Santos faction of MASAKA and their pompously called Confederation of Trade Unions of the Philippines which has barely 400 members. But dishonestly this clique oftentimes labels itself as "independent" in order to show that it is "truly nationalist" and "above" the differences between Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and modern revisionism.

William J. Pomeroy, the London spokesman of the Lava revisionist renegade clique best demonstrates in the open a rabid adherence to the Soviet revisionist renegade line while making foolish avowals of "independence" from both the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revisionist renegades.

Not only in the Philippines but in the whole world has the Lava revisionist renegade clique proclaimed itself to be a bunch of revisionist counter-revolutionaries since the time it published the "Statement of the Philippine Communist Party" in the Information Bulletin (Vol. V, No. 22 /7107 p. 35) of the Czechoslovak renegade clique in 1967. Arrogantly, this "statement" which was falsely issued in the name of the Communist Party of the Philippines by the Lava revisionist renegades vainly sought to discredit as "spurious" the real statement of the Communist Party of the Philippines which earlier appeared in the Peking Review and the New Zealand People's Voice and which correctly upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, rejected modern revisionism, endorsed the great proletarian cultural revolution, vigorously expressed the determination of the Party to fight and defeat U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism by employing the three magic weapons of party building, armed struggle and the national united front and related the Philippine revolutionary movement to the Marxist-Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism and the policy of the international united front against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

Despite their clear revisionist renegade line which isolated them from the revolutionary masses, the Lava revisionist renegades contrived in 1967 to send abroad certain persons, including a certain Mrs. Flora Celi Lansang to slander proletarian revolutionaries. This same Mrs. Lansang was soon on a U.S. imperialist travel grant to the United States after hitching on to a student delegation to a fraternal country.

Resorting to the foulest tricks, the Lava revisionist renegades spread intrigues calculated to disrupt mass organizations and conducted the most vicious public attacks against Marxist-Leninists through the bourgeois mass media. They also prepared fake letters falsely carrying the names of proletarian revolutionary cadres calculated to make them appear as counter-revolutionaries. One of these fake letters was addressed to a congressman endorsing the reactionary bill "legalizing" the Communist Party but at the same time requiring its members to register.

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POMEROY CONTINUES TO SPREAD REVISIONIST POISON

The international spokesman of the local revisionist renegades, William J. Pomeroy, has put out another book in order to make deception and advance his revisionist renegade line.

This is the book with the misleading title, Guerrilla Warfare and Marxism, published by the revisionist renegade publishing house in the United States.

It contains a long introduction of his which misrepresents Marxism-Leninism, belittles and opposes the universal truth of Mao Tsetung Thought concerning people's war and attacks the correct thesis of Comrade Lin Piao that the countryside of the world surrounds the cities of the world.

The introduction also denies the fact that the outlawed situation of the Communist Party of the Philippines is a sure mark that only by destroying the present reactionary state can national and social liberation be achieved in the Philippines.

Misrepresenting himself as an authority on the people's armed struggle in the Philippines and trying to put himself at par with great revolutionaries, he inserts in the hodge-podge of several selections on armed struggle an article which he wrote for the traitor Luis Taruc and another article in which he spreads once more the poison that the armed struggle waged since 1948 has failed because parliamentary struggle should have been waged mainly. Contemptuous of the masses, despite his sickening avowals

of love for them. He fails to point out that the armed struggle after World War II was primarily decided by the revolutionary masses themselves and that the Jose Lava and Jesus Lava leaderships merely misled it by contravening Marxist-Leninist principles and failing to learn from the theory and practice of people's war developed by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The revisionist book of Pomeroy is nothing but a bag of bourgeois eclection in which selections from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao Tsetung are insultingly mixed up with those of other "theoreticians" on guerrilla warfare. No selection is made at all from Comrade Stalin although selections from William J. Pomeroy, Tito and other such scoundrels are included in the compilation.

The revisionist renegade Pomeroy has long been spreading ideological poison in the Philippines with such books as The Forest: a Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle, Guerrilla and Counter-Guerrilla Warfare, and Half a Century of Socialism: Soviet Life in the Sixties. It is high time for the Communist Party of the Philippines to expose the vile character of these revisionist renegade works.

* * *

STUDENTS REVOLT ON CAMPUS AND WIDE-RANGING ISSUES

Previous to the opening of classes last month, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and various police agencies made public threats that they would use against student rebels anti-riot methods learned from their U.S. imperialist mentors. They also threatened to prosecute student activists for receiving support from the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

Uncowed by such blackmail, progressive student activists denounced the reactionary state. The Youth and Student Affairs Board, created by Marcos to inveigle the student rebels, collapsed after vigorous denunciations made of it by various youth and student organizations.

On July 9, thousands of students of the University of the Philippines marched with peasants from Arayat, Pampanga to denounce U.S. imperialism and feudalism in front of Malacañang and the U.S. embassy.

On July 16, students from the Mountain Agricultural College in La Trinidad, Benguet, made a total strike against the school administration for exploiting faculty members and student labor in vegetable gardens, for indifference to the medical and dental health of students and several other reasons.

On July 18, graduate students of the U.P. College of Education ignited a general strike in the University of the Philippines against the decadent and degenerate policies of the college dean Dr. Felixberto Sta. Maria, a well-known member of a ring of U.S. imperialist and church agents in the state university.

Upon the arrival of U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, students from several public and private academic institutions united to demonstrate against U.S. imperialism and the puppetry of the Marcos regime in front of the U.S. embassy and Malacañang. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and military bases from the Philippines, the immediate, unconditional and total pull-out of the U.S. military bases, troops and foreign puppet troops like the Philcag from Vietnam, the end of U.S. economic exploitation and the removal of the USIS, VOA and other U.S. imperialist agencies.

The student rebel movement is expected to rise ever higher on campus and wide-ranging issues as the semester progresses.

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A SEMINAR OF LANDLORDS ON "LAND REFORM"

The seminar on land reform in Asia and the Far East held jointly by the FAO-ECAFE-ILO in Manila during the first half of July was actually a gathering of landlords and landgrabbers.

As usual, the example of Chiang Kai-shek troops grabbing land from the inhabitants of Taiwan, Zionist "Israel" grabbing land from the Arabs and the forcible liquidation of feudalism in capitalist Japan were praised to high heavens as successful "land reform" under the ægis of U.S. imperialism.

The puppet chieftain Marcos and his side-kick Gov. Conrado Estrella of the Land Authority took to boasting of his own "land reform" accomplishments before his fellow landlord puppets. Marcos owns more than 20,000 hectares in the Nueva Vizcaya-Isabela area and several thousands of hectares in Mindanao all of which he gained through landgrabbing.

The seminar also featured representatives of the Federation of Free Farmers (FFF) and the Filipino Agrarian Reform Movement (FARM) who mildly "criticized" the land reform programme of the Philippine government but only to attack viciously the peasant masses themselves whom they fear to be set on waging an agrarian revolution.

The FFF is an organization directed by the Catholic Church, especially American Jesuits, and its president is himself a landlord in Alaminos, Pangasinan. The FARM is an organization subsidized by the Marcos regime and its president is a landlord in Concepcion, Tarlac.

* * *

MASAKA FACTIONS QUARREL OVER OPLE

One of the minor events in the bourgeois political scene last July was the quarrel of the two national councils of MASAKA over such a trivial matter as to who is the real supporter of the senatorial ambitions of Labor Secretary Blas Ople, one of Marcos' "leftists".

Felixberto Olalia, who used to implement the decisions of the Lava revisionist renegade clique as late as 1967-68, found himself at the receiving end of hard-hitting press releases issued by the Flores-Santos faction that is now the tool of the Lava revisionist renegades.

All the love and labor expended by the Olalia and Flores-Santos factions for Ople went to naught when the senatorial line-up of the Nacionalista Party was finally announced. Ople did not make it.

The two factions are very active today in supporting this or that political candidate or party as if they could muster large votes in the bourgeois elections. They are silent, however, about the real life-and-death struggle between the peasantry and the reactionaries in Central Luzon.

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U.S. IMPERIALIST FIRMS RUSH TO CONTROL MORE PHILIPPINE MINERAL RESOURCES

The U.S. imperialists are as confident as ever that with the help of their local reactionary puppets, of the Marcos or Osmeña type, they will continue to enjoy parity rights despite the forthcoming termination of the Parity Amendment and the Laurel-Langley Agreement, and also despite the Constitutional Convention of 1971.

The optimism of the U.S. imperialists is shown in their wild rush to explore and control the mineral resources of the Philippines.

Those who put their tryst on more legislation are finding themselves more and more in difficult situations. After seeing that Congress would not grant a P50 million subsidy for oil exploration by Filipinos, Alejandro Lichauco threatened to campaign for the nationalization of the whole mining industry.

Why did he campaign for something smaller in the first place? The fighting posture of the Kalinga-Apayao people who burnt down the Lepanto mining camp last June is far better.

The national bourgeoisie and its representatives should have long realized that something more formidable, a revolutionary mass movement, is needed to combat the tyrannical U.S. mining and oil companies. In the first place, a P50 million subsidy from the reactionary puppet government is practically nothing in comparison to the financial prowess of, say, American Overseas Oil (Philippines), Inc.-- a subsidiary of Caltex.

But a revolutionary mass movement is certainly more powerful than any U.S. imperialist scheme.

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SOLUTION TO THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES

A study of the Joint Legislative-Executive Tax Commission has revealed that the income of the upper ten per cent of the country's population is more than double the income of the lower fifty per cent of the population.

The upper ten per cent receives 41.1 per cent of the national income after taxes on production and sales and the lower 50 per cent of the Philippine population receives only 16.4 per cent after taxes on production and sales.

This estimate of the Joint Legislative-Executive Tax Commission does not of course show the full extent of class exploitation in the Philippines. But it does indicate the distant gap between the exploiting classes and the exploited classes.

The Commission recommends the equitable redistribution of income to narrow the gap through progressive taxation. But it is foolish to believe that this is possible. In the first place, the exploiting classes control the legislature. In the second place, they can always shift the tax burden to the masses of the people through price increases. Besides, the tax records of the reactionary puppet government are not even a reliable basis for reducing the voracity of the exploiters.

If one were to make a class analysis, one would discover the more terrible fact that not even one per cent of the population, composed of the comprador bourgeoisie, the landlord class and the bureaucrat capitalists suck up the bulk of the national income.

The solution to the wide gap is not progressive taxation within the system but armed revolution by the broad masses of the people comprising more than 90 per cent of the population in order that they will acquire political power.

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SOVIET REVISIONISTS GIVE THE LIE TO THEMSELVES OVER ARMED INTRUSION INTO CHINA'S PACHA ISLAND

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, after deliberately creating another incident of armed provocation by directing Soviet frontier troops to intrude on July 8 into China's territory the Pacha Island area, hurriedly concocted a so-called "protest note" and published TASS news stories to distort the truth, slander socialist China and frantically fan up anti-China

sentiments, according to reports from Moscow.

But the Soviet revisionists, anti-China scoundrels, are ridiculously clumsy in telling lies and making denials. They made a fool of themselves by issuing the so-called "protest note" and news stories which contradict each other.

In its so-called "protest note" dated July 8, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique shamelessly vilified China saying that "a group of armed Chinese violated the state frontier of the USSR and, hiding themselves on the Soviet part" of Pacha Island, "opened submachinegun fire on Soviet river transport workers". According to the gangster logic of the Soviet revisionists, it seemed that there was a "part" of China's territory Pacha Island on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River in Fuyuan County of Heilungkiang Province, China, which belonged to the Soviet Union.

But, less than a day had passed when at 10:47 Moscow time on July 9, TASS, mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionists, in a news dispatch vociferously claimed that China's territory Pacha Island was a "Russian island" and added that "the Chinese peasants who, by agreement of the sides were allowed to conduct farming work on this Russian island". But only an hour or more later, TASS published another news story in a hurry saying: "The Chinese peasants who, by agreement of the sides were allowed to conduct farming work on the Russian part of this island". Look, the Soviet Government said that only a "part" of the Pacha Island belonged to "the Soviet Union", while TASS now described the whole Pacha Island as "Russian" and now said that only a "part" of Pacha Island belonged to "Russia". Here, not only did the Soviet Government and its mouthpiece, the TASS Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union, give slaps to each other in their own faces, but TASS was slapping its own face. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique at first tried to cover up its crime of encroaching upon the Chinese territory Pacha Island by rumour-mongering. But the result was just the opposite. The more it tried to conceal the crime, the more it revealed it. Even a Western news agency saw through their trick, pointing out that "it was not clear if the Soviet Union claims all or only a part of it (Pacha Island)."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has indeed played a lot of this trick of slapping its own face. On March 2 this year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent its armed troops to intrude into China's territory Chenpao Island and created an extremely grave border incident of bloodshed. Afterwards, at a "press conference" held in Moscow on March 7, two underlings of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Leonid Zamyatin, Head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Pyotr Ionov, Deputy Chief of the Main Board of Soviet Frontier Troops, also staged a small anti-China farce in which they gave blows to each other. The memory of their ridiculous performance full of loopholes and their embarrassment before the public is still fresh in people's minds. Now, after directing Soviet frontier troops to intrude into China's territory Pacha Island and creating an armed provocation, the ~~Soviet revisionist~~ renegade clique has again hurriedly put up such a performance full of self-contradiction and lies. This has once again shown what a guilty conscience the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has!

It must be pointed out that the new crime of armed provocation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in sending Soviet frontier troops to intrude into China's territory Pacha Island, just like the series of bloody incidents created by Soviet revisionism on China's territory Chenpao Island, is proved by iron-clad evidence and can never be denied.

"Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own foot", is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behavior of certain fools. The Soviet revisionist anti-China scoundrels are exactly fools of this kind. (Hsinhua)

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SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISTS COOPERATE WITH U.S. IN DEFENCE-AEROSPACE PROGRAM

While the chieftains of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique shout at the top of their voices "anti-imperialist" slogans, the 15,000-ton Soviet freighter "Orsha" arrived at the U.S. port of Seattle on June 26, to deliver 900 tons of titanium, a strategic metal known for its high strength and light weight, badly needed by the U.S. imperialists for their defence-aerospace program. Such behaviour clearly showed that the "anti-imperialist" slogans are all sham and that the collusion of Soviet social-imperialists with the U.S. imperialists is real.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in their effort to check the economic imbalance it has created in spreading capitalism in the Soviet Union, sent this first cargo to the United States in 19 years, a clear manifestation of the profound interest and concern of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for U.S. imperialism and laid bare its social-imperialist nature. For even as it is supplying only a bit of scrap iron to the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Soviet social-imperialists offered the strategic titanium metal to U.S. imperialism to enable it to make up-to-date aircraft to slaughter the Vietnamese people and the rest of the peoples of the world who are now waging revolutionary struggle against the counter-revolutionary violence of the U.S. imperialists.

The Soviet social-imperialists, in supplying titanium to the American imperialists, also showed its avid support for the aerospace program of U.S. imperialism. Absurdly, U.S. imperialism is trying to offset in propaganda its debacle in Vietnam by making use of its aerospace program which is supported by super-profits sucked out of U.S. neo-colonies and by the exploitation of American labor. Such defence-aerospace program is intended to further military technology for aggression against all peoples of the world.

As the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists collaborate on earth and in outer space, the peoples of the world are dealing deadly blows on their footholds all over the world.

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"PEACE" HOAX HELPS U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS

Conscious of the political isolation of U.S. imperialism from the American people and all the peoples throughout the world and the rapid breaking of the Saigon puppet clique, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon--like his predecessor--is cleverly strutting around with the mask conveniently provided by the Paris "peace" talks.

He talks of "peace" and proposals to withdraw troops while his Saigon puppets talk of "elections" with U.S. military bases and troops, including the allied puppet troops like those of the Philippines, aggressively around.

A measly portion (slated to be 25,000) of more than half a million U.S. troops has been "withdrawn' from south Vietnam. But these comprise units whose jobs can be safely taken over by the south Vietnamese puppets--servicing units, such as postal, transport, hygiene, etc.

Other units which are more directly connected with combat forces are withdrawn to rear bases such as Okinawa, Clark, Subic and Midway to be regrouped, rested and held ready if required.

In the United States, Nixon is further increasing the war budget. Expenditures on conventional arms will be raised from $30,000 million to $35,000 million a year and on strategic nuclear arms from $10,000 million to $16,000 million a year. This shows that U.S. imperialism has no intention of becoming "peaceful" but on the contrary is becoming even more aggressive.

U.S. imperialism is obsessed with encircling socialist China. Soviet social-imperialism, Japanese imperialism and such reactionary puppet

Governments as those of India, Burma, Thailand, south Vietnam, south Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines are being utilized as pawns in encircling China.

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MALAYAN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY SCORES VICTORIES

Armed struggle in North Malaya and the Malaya-Thailand border area is developing rapidly even as the reactionary Rahman-Razak clique has dispatched greater numbers of its puppet troops into the area.

Like any other reactionary regime, the Rahman-Razak clique has permanently stationed its troops in many villages in the northern region, abusing the people of the area in the process. But with the active support of the broad masses of various nationalities in the base areas and guerrilla zones, the Malayan National Liberation Army has wiped out enemy effectives in large numbers, smashed to smithereens the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and, in the course of the fighting, has grown much stronger than before.

According to preliminary statistics, the number of battles fought and the number of counter-revolutionary troops annihilated in the first five months of this year far exceeded that of the whole last year, showing that the fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army led by the Communist Party of Malaya are in high spirit.

The Rahman-Razak clique is certain to fail in all its ruthless suppressions and criminal conspiracies against the Malayan people of various nationalities. The racist conflict fanned by the Rahman-Razak puppet clique of U.S.-British imperialism and by its parliamentary "opposition" is now resulting into the opposite of what U.S. and British imperialism have expected to benefit from.

The Malayan people of various nationalities are responding fast to the call for unity made by the Communist Party of Malaya. They realize that the anti-Chinese pogroms perpetrated by the Rahman-Razak clique under the slogan of "special Malay rights" have been calculated to lead to the application of "emergency laws" by the fascist National Operation Council and the perpetuation of the oppressive interests of U.S.-British imperialism and the local reactionaries. The utter bankruptcy of "parliamentary democracy" and widespread attacks on the people by the fascists have only justified the intensification of the people's armed struggle.

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"MIDDLE EAST MUNICH" PLOT STEPPED UP

In the face of the growing successes of the Palestinian armed struggle, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist renegades are making new moves to step up the "Middle East Munich" plot, a criminal counter-revolutionary plot cooked up by the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain in talks held in Washington from April to early July to work out plans for a so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East question in an attempt to liquidate completely the Palestinian question, stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle and force the Arab countries into total capitulation to Israel so as to realize the rabid ambition of imperialist and revisionist "powers", the U.S. and Soviet Union, to control the Middle East.

"Under the circumstances of the Arab people's firm opposition to compromise and capitulation, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are preparing to enter into further behind-the-scenes counter-revolutionary deal on the Middle East problem. U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers said frankly at a press conference on July 2, "I expect the U.S.-Soviet bilateral talks to remain particularly active in the immediate future." The U.S. State Department announced on July 7, that the United States will send Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Joseph Jack Sisco to Moscow for bilateral talks.

These announcements indicate that the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are hatching new and more sinister plots to stab the Palestinian people's armed forces in the back. They are urging Israel and certain reactionaries in the Arab countries to mount pincer attacks on and wipe out the main forces of the Palestinian guerrillas. The recent attempt on the life of Arafat, leading member of "Al Fatah" (the Palestinian National Liberation Movement), was part of this plot. At the same time they are applying hard and soft tactics to authorities of certain Arab countries through coercion and bribery, creating dissension and disruption, subversion and sabotage so as to effect a breakthrough and pave the way for the realization of their "Middle East Munich" plot.

A series of maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists before and after the recess of the "four power meeting" have further laid bare the criminal nature of their "political settlement" of the Middle East question and their ugly features of working hand in glove. The Cairo paper "Al Ahram" recently disclosed the main points of the "13-point plan" for "the solution of the Middle East problem" put forth by the U.S. last May and later brought to Cairo by the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. To counter the Palestinian people's surging armed struggle, the plan openly calls for the "halting of all aid to the Palestinian guerrillas" by Arab countries. It advocates insidiously that the cause of Palestinian liberation be written off as a "refugee problem". It puts before the Arab countries a series of humiliating conditions which will forfeit their national sovereignty; such as that the U.A.R. territory occupied by Israel must be "demilitarized" after Israeli evacuation, that the Gaza Strip should be placed under the "guardianship" of U.N. "special envoy" Gunnar Jarring with its future status subject to negotiations by Jarring, the U.A.R., Jordan and Israel, that Arab countries should end their boycott of Israel and their "political propaganda", that Israel ships should be allowed free and unhindered navigation in the Aqaba Gulf and the Suez Canal, and that there must be "direct Arab-Israeli contact" at some time and "any final settlement" must be signed by both parties.

The plan makes no mention of Jerusalem and Golan Heights of Syria under Israeli occupation, implying that Israel may continue to occupy these Arab territories. The U.S. plan also stipulates for a "settlement" to be "guaranteed" by the U.N. Security Council which is manipulated by the United States and the Soviet Union. Provisions in this regard include the stationing of an "international force" to ensure the U.S.-Soviet domination of the Middle East while the Arab countries have no say at all with regard to this occupation force, which will be withdrawn only by order of the Security Council.

All this proves that the "13-point plan" which is a product of U.S. imperialists collusion with the Soviet revisionists is a "shameless plan", as an Arab paper pointed out, which awards the Israeli aggression and aims at strangling the Arab national liberation movement and makes it absolutely unacceptable to the Arab people.

The Arab people are watching with vigilance the criminal plots of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. Palestinian commando organizations in a joint statement on July 4, re-affirmed their firm stand of rejecting the "political solution" to the Middle East question. The statement said that the big power meetings and the sinister maneuvers in some Arab countries following these meetings proved that imperialism and its reactionary puppets are continuing to plot against the Arab people and the Arab nation behind their backs. The statement expressed the determination to foil all plots hatched by imperialism and its running dogs to stamp out the Palestinian people's resistance movement. (Hsinhua)

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ASIAN "REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION" AND "COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM" PLOTTED

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is trying to peddle its rotten scheme of "collective security in Asia" in an attractive packaging called the Asian "regional economic cooperation". The so-called Asian "regional

economic cooperation" is nothing but a step in rigging up a military ring of encirclement against China and carry out political control and economic plunder of the Asian countries.

The vicious anti-China and anti-people aim of this new scheme of military alliance in Asia under the slogan of "collective security in Asia" has not been quite concealed by its mask of "regional economic cooperation". A June 20 commentary in Izvestia, organ of Soviet revisionism, unmasks the scheme. It said that "this cooperation ('regional economic cooperation') will create the preconditions for the formation of the system of collective security in this region." It went on to say that the idea concerning developing the "regional economic cooperation" was welcomed by India and the "system of collective security in Asia" should include India.

With the obvious approval and encouragement of their other master, U.S. imperialism, the Indian reactionaries are running everywhere peddling this sinister scheme of their Soviet revisionist master. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on June 30, at Jakarta talked about the "system of collective security in Asia" even as Indian reactionaries of whom Indira Gandhi is the chief representative have all along pretended to disapprove of the formation of military alliances and to favor only "regional economic cooperation". Gandhi said that "if the system is based on economic cooperation, then India is for it." She added though that "economic cooperation will not itself solve the (security) problem but will be a step towards doing so." What Indira Gandhi said precisely shows that the so-called "regional economic cooperation" is a step taken by Soviet revisionism towards the formation of the "system of collective security in Asia".

In peddling the "regional economic cooperation" of her Soviet revisionist master, Indira Gandhi talked glibly about "some system of guarantees" by the major powers for "Asian security". What she called "guarantees by major powers" is to guarantee that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism can exercise strict control over some Asian countries and openly or covertly interfere in their internal affairs; to guarantee the plunder of Asian countries by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism; to guarantee that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism can drag Asian countries into their anti-China military ring of encirclement.

The so-called "regional economic cooperation" in Asia is a trap for the Asian countries. Like the U.S. imperialist Dulles' military treaty blocs, the revisionist renegade Brezhnev's "system of collective security in Asia" is a social-imperialist scheme for committing aggression against, exercising control over, carrying out intervention in, and bullying the Asian peoples. All Asian countries and peoples subjected to U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist aggression, control, intervention and bullying are getting united to form the broadest united front. They will smash all plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism against China, against the people and against revolution and defeat their common enemies. (Hsinhua)

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JAPANESE MILITARISM ON THE RISE

The reactionary Sato government of Japan, under the instigation and backing of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, has stepped up its arms expansion and war preparations in a vain attempt to further oppose socialist China and carry out an expansion in Southeast Asia, according to a Toho News Agency report.

The Tokyo Shimbun reported on June 29 that the Japanese "defense agency" recently drafted a fourth arms expansion plan beginning from the 1972 fiscal year. According to this plan, the "defense agency" will be officially raised to the level of a defense ministry and a great number of soldiers will be recruited to deal with so-called "emergencies".

The Japanese papers have revealed that the Sato government will increase military spending greatly in order to realize this plan and will oppress and exploit the Japanese people even more ruthlessly. It is estimated that by 1980, Japan's direct military spending will reach 10,000 million

U.S. dollars. This armament plan is aimed entirely at coordinating with the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist policy of opposing and "containing" China.

Recently, Eisaku Sato, in an interview with foreign journalists on June 19, said: "Japan's most important task in the 1970's is to capitalize the energy of the nation" into serving "peace and security in Asia". This laid bare the Japanese militarists' ambition for expansion in Asia.

In his speech at the Diet on June 20, chief of the American department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Togo revealed even more nakedly the Japanese militarists' plan to act as the running dogs of U.S. imperialism. He said that if anything "serious" happened in Taiwan and Korea, "everything in Okinawa and the Japanese mainland will be at the disposal of the U.S. military forces."

Kogoro Uemura, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, which is called the general staff headquarters of pro-U.S. monopoly capital, said recently: "Japan should firmly uphold the Japan-U.S. security system" and increase her so-called "self national defense power" so as to "contribute" to the U.S. imperialist policy of opposing China and invading Asia.

The reactionary Sato government's armament plan has further stimulated the Japanese munition industry. The Japanese ordnance association which consists of 88 munition monopolies, including the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the Mitsubishi Electric and Tokyo Shibaura Electric made a decision at a meeting at the end of May on its programme for 1969, which centers on the strengthening of the munition industry. This program also includes the selling of arms to Southeast Asia.

By throwing themselves into the lap of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and being stubbornly hostile to the Chinese people and the Asian people, Sato and his ilk will certainly suffer a far more ignominious defeat than his predecessor, Hideki Tojo. (The Vanguard)

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ROCKEFELLER'S LATIN-AMERICAN TOUR REVEALS U.S. IMPERIALIST IMPASSE IN LATIN AMERICA

The Latin-American tour from May 11 to July 6 of Nelson Rockefeller, "special envoy" of U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, touched off an anti-U.S. storm of unprecedented vehemence that swept the continent for two months. This reflects the declining position of U.S. imperialism in Latin America and the deep crisis confronting it there.

Over the past few years, U.S. imperialism has stepped up its counter-revolutionary dual tactics in Latin America. It has supported more blatantly the pro-U.S. military dictatorships and strengthened its control over the Latin-American countries. On the other hand, it has intensified the oppression and exploitation of Latin America, thus greatly worsening the already deteriorating financial and economic situation in the Latin-American countries and aggravating the impoverishment of the working people in the continent. This has aroused the growing resistance of the Latin-American people and the struggle against U.S. imperialism has been going on in continuous waves, each fiercer than the one before; the dissatisfaction with the U.S. has been growing even among the ruling circles in certain Latin-American countries.

It was to seek a way out for U.S. imperialism from this predicament in Latin America, step up the suppression of the Latin-American people's revolutionary struggle, alleviate the dissatisfaction of the Latin-American countries with the U.S. and stabilize this "backyard" of the United States that Nixon sent Rockefeller, Governor of New York State and big financial magnate with huge investments in Latin America, to tour the region.

But contrary to Nixon's hopes, Rockefeller was treated like an outcast during his tour, bitterly denounced everywhere by the Latin-American people that even the bourgeois press tagged his tour as a "dismal failure".

from Central to South America, almost everywhere he went, Rockefeller was met with a dual wave of anti-U.S. struggles unprecedented in scale, scope and vehemence.

What has alarmed U.S. ruling circles in particular is that the anti-U.S. storm has reached a point uncontrollable for the fascist military dictatorships which they had fostered. Stormy anti-U.S. struggles have broken out in Argentina, Brazil, Honduras and Paraguay. In some countries, workers and students have even taken up arms in resistance to the savage suppression by the reactionary police.

It is noteworthy that Rockefeller's mission instead of alleviating the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the Latin-American ruling circles has further revealed them to the public.

Under the pressure of the anti-U.S. movement at home, the governments of Peru, Venezuela and Chile either refused to receive Rockefeller by announcing that the visit was "inopportune" or flatly asked for its cancellation. This was the first time in the relations between the U.S. and the Latin-American countries that the visit of a U.S. imperialist "special envoy" was openly rejected.

The "special envoy" of U.S. imperialism Rockefeller has now gloomily returned to the United States. His "fact-finding mission" by which Nixon sought to formulate a "new policy" towards Latin America has ended in dismal failure. This vividly portrays the awkward predicament in which U.S. imperialism finds itself in Latin America. No matter what "new policy", "new plan" or "new formula" the Nixon administration may adopt with respect to Latin America, it can never hold back the torrential current of the Latin-American people's revolutionary struggle. (Hsinhua)

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GREAT SUCCESSES FOR PEKING WORKERS IN REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Great successes in revolution and production have been won in the first half of this year by workers in Peking. They did this by consistently carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and by resolutely putting revolution in command of production and using it to promote production.

Setting a new high in local history, total industrial output value for the first half of this year in the capital was 89.5 per cent above the figure for last year's first half. Production of 41 major products, including steel, rolled steel, machine tools, cotton yarn and cotton cloth, exceeded the level reached in the corresponding period last year. Output of 29 of these products, including steel, rolled steel, pig iron, machine tools, motor vehicles, printing machinery, sewing machines, chemical fertilizer and plastic goods, multiplied while the quality of many products improved. Consumption of materials was reduced. Many new products, techniques and technical processes were introduced with some reaching advanced levels at home or abroad. The amount of capital construction work completed and the volume of railway and motor transport handled also showed considerable increases compared with the same period in 1968.

Following the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the broad masses of workers in industry, transport and municipal construction in Peking resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call "Unite to win still greater victories" and promptly started an enthusiastic campaign to study the documents adopted at the Party congress, put the spirit of the congress into effect and carry out the various policies and fighting tasks set by the congress.

In the light of the current situation of the class struggle at home and abroad, the worker masses as well as the revolutionary cadres repeatedly studied and grasped Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They thus became clearer on class

struggle and the struggle between the two lines and further raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Attaining unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought, they speeded the carrying out of the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat", the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking "February 7th" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant led the revolutionary masses to conscientiously implement the various proletarian policies formulated by Chairman Mao. They united all the forces that could be united and brought all the positive factors into play so that revolution and production in the plant developed constantly. Compared with the same period last year, production in the first half of this year rose by more than 50 per cent.

In the course of carrying out the spirit of the Party congress, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuchengchion Colliery under the Peking Mining Administration applied Chairman Mao's materialist dialectic method of "one dividing into two". Even while winning victory it tried to find out possible failings and at the same time it helped the advanced to find out where they lagged behind. This served to spur development of revolution and production throughout the colliery.

In putting the spirit of the Party congress into effect, Peking workers placed the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above all work and consciously used Mao Tsetung Thought to command everything. They ran many Mao Tsetung Thought study classes.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", the revolutionary workers in many factories and mines fiercely criticized the renegade Liu Shao-chi's "slavish comprador philosophy" and "the doctrine of tailing behind at a snail's pace" and carried out a mass movement in technical innovations and technical revolution. In the first half of this year, workers in Peking made around 7,000 major technical innovations.

The revolutionary committees and workers of factories, mines and other enterprises in the fields of industry, transportation and municipal construction have followed Chairman Mao's great teaching: "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." They have fully displayed the communist spirit of cooperation in the upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production. This has helped meet plans in both quality and quantity of some major production and construction projects in which heavy tasks were completed in a short time.

(Hsinhua)

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SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DWINDLES DUE TO MODERN REVISIONISM

The rapid restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, manipulated by the Brezhnev revisionist renegade clique, has brought great setbacks to Soviet industry. The rate of growth in the total value of industrial output and the quality of products drop year by year while industrial products for daily use are extremely short.

In the time when the Soviet Union was led by Stalin, industrial production advanced at great speed and the industrial front was a scene of prosperity. After Khrushchov usurped the state leadership and restored capitalism in the country, the rate of growth in the total value of industrial output fell drastically. Brezhnev and his gang of renegades reduced the already deteriorating Soviet industry into an awful mess when he emphasized profit-making as the core of what he introduced as the "new economic system".

According to figures released by the Soviet Central Statistics Bureau, the growth rate of the total value of industrial output in 1963 was 35 per cent lower than the average annual rate of the 1951-1955 period, while that of labor productivity was about 40 per cent lower. Petroleum, non-ferrous metals, forestry and timber processing, building material and other industries all failed to fulfill their production plans for the first four months of this year, while the output of gas, steam turbines, diesel locomotives, lumber for economic purposes and cement dropped considerably as compared with the same period of the last year.

It was also reported that many enterprises in the Soviet Union have long been idle for want of spare parts and raw materials. For instance, some 1,000 combine harvesters remain in the Rostov agricultural machinery works for want of motors. For the lack of spare parts and other reasons, about 40 per cent of the agricultural machines in the Soviet Union stand idle for long periods of time.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, putting profit in command, utterly ignores the needs of the broad masses of the labouring people. They reduce or even stop producing daily necessities which bring them little profit. As a result, there are less and less light industrial products in the country and market supply is increasingly short. All kinds of small articles for daily use, textiles, knitwear, children's clothing, working clothes, shoes and stationery are extremely short and there are even long periods when matches are unavailable.

As the revolutionary enthusiasm is being grabbed from the Soviet people by Brezhnev and his gang of renegades, swindling and slop-work is now common practice in the country.

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ALBANIAN PEOPLE WIN VICTORIES IN PRODUCTION

The revolutionary enthusiasm of the Albanian people, inspired by the glorious Albanian Party of Labor, has ushered in new production achievements both in heavy and light industries.

In this jubilant year falls the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and of the victory of the people's revolution. The working people of Albania are ushering in the anniversary festival of their motherland in making concrete contributions by vigorously launching a socialist labor emulation drive and a scientific and technical revolution.

According to statistics compiled by the Albanian departments concerned, the oil extraction and oil refining industries in the first five months of this year fulfilled their production targets by 102 per cent and 102.2 per cent respectively, supplying the country with huge quantities of gasoline diesel oil, pitch and other products.

The production plans in the mining industry for coal and nickel ore were also fulfilled by 102 per cent and 103 per cent respectively. The power industry fulfilled its production target by 103 per cent. A large amount, over and above the plan, of phosphorus fertilizer for agriculture was provided for by the chemical industry. The production target of soda in the period was also overfulfilled.

One of the important department in Albania's national economy, the machine building industry, attained further development in the first five months of this year. The call of the Albanian Party of Labor to unfold scientific and technical revolution inspired the workers to fulfill the production plans for machines and equipments and over-fulfill the plans for spare parts of cars and tractors and the plan for farm implements. Good results were also registered in the production of building materials.

The workers in the light industrial departments have also made outstanding achievements in the socialist labor emulation drive. Textile enterprises in this period topped the production targets by 22,000 meters of cotton fabrics and woolen textiles.

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RECTIFY ERRORS AND REBUILD THE PARTY

PART V.

THREE MAIN TASKS

A. Party Building

Without a revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement. In this era when imperialism is heading towards total collapse and socialism is advancing towards world victory, there can be no revolutionary movement without being guided by today's highest development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought. In rebuilding the Communist Party of the Philippines, we must apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the concrete practice of the Philippine revolution: in party rebuilding, in developing the armed struggle and in utilizing the national united front in order to achieve the people's democratic revolution.

What we need to rebuild in the Philippines today is a proletarian revolutionary party that is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. The Philippine revolutionary movement cannot possibly advance without moving ahead with the theory and practice of the world proletarian revolution. The world proletarian revolution has been continuously advancing, passing three major stages: the first stage was led by Marx and Engels by developing the theory of scientific socialism; the second stage was led by Lenin and Stalin by developing the theory and practice of proletarian dictatorship in the era of imperialism; and the third stage is now guided by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

In this era of Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of the Philippines cannot fulfill its goal of achieving a people's democracy first and socialism next without applying on the concrete conditions of the Philippines Mao Tsetung Thought and without grasping the six components of today's Marxism-Leninism: philosophy, political economy, social science, people's war, party building, and the proletarian cultural revolution. The Communist Party of the Philippines can be a proletarian revolutionary party only if it grasps the advances in philosophy, political economy and social science contributed by Comrade Mao Tsetung and his theory and practice of people's war, party building and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

As a proletarian revolutionary party, the Communist Party of the Philippines comprehensively differentiates itself from bogus and revisionist parties and groups by adopting Mao Tsetung Thought and by applying it. The Party sets itself free from subjectivism, Right and "Left" opportunism and other manifestations of the black bourgeois line by adhering to Mao Tsetung Thought in theory and in practice. Only with the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought can the Party cleanse itself of Lavaism and Taruc-ism and all other ideological, political and organizational errors that have hampered and hindered the victorious advance of the people's democratic revolution in the Philippines.

Mao Tsetung Thought draws the demarcation line between the true proletarian revolutionaries on the one side and the bourgeois pseudo-revolutionaries and revisionists on the other. In an international revolutionary movement that is beset with modern revisionism directed and led by the renegade neo-bourgeois clique in Moscow, Mao Tsetung Thought stands out to illuminate the whole world and the Philippines and to push to the darkest corners the treasonous modern revisionist concoctions of three "peacefuls" and two "wholes". Adhering to Mao Tsetung Thought and holding firmly that the central task of a revolutionary movement is the seizure and consolidation of political power, the Communist Party of the Philippines cannot be confused by the false revisionist theory of peaceful co-existence, peaceful transition, peaceful competition, party of the whole people and state of the whole people being peddled by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique internationally and by certain elements locally. Modern revisionism is the main danger today in the international communist movement and likewise in the Philippine revolutionary movement.

The great proletarian cultural revolution in the People's Republic of China, however, has consolidated a great base area, an iron bastion, of the world proletarian revolution under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and has emerged as the epoch-making weapon against modern revisionism in the whole world and the restoration of capitalism within socialist society. The People's Republic of China serves today as a stable base area of all revolutionary peoples now surrounding the cities of the world from the world's countryside of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Mao Tsetung Thought has taken deep roots among 700 million Chinese people and in the whole world through genuine Marxist-Leninist parties that uphold Mao Tse-tung Thought as the Marxism-Leninism of this era.

In the Philippines today, Mao Tsetung Thought is guiding a rectification movement within the nucleus of the proletarian dictatorship, the Communist Party of the Philippines. A thoroughgoing rectification movement, which is a widespread movement of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, is being waged to rid the Party and its mass organizations of the failures and errors of Lavaism that are persisting ideologically, politically and organizationally. Lavaism is in the main Right opportunism which is the bourgeois soil for modern revisionism within the Party. The treasonous current of modern revisionism has taken roots in the subjectivist and Right opportunist line that Lavaism has perpetuated in the last more than three decades and that the semi-feudal and semi-colonial condition of Philippine society has encouraged. The political agents of Lavaism and modern revisionism are striving hard to cut off the armed struggle from the legal struggle by spreading slanders and lies against those engaged in developing armed struggle and against the most militant cadres of the Party.

A thoroughgoing rectification movement chiefly directed against Lavaism and modern revisionism should be carried out through to the end among cadres, following the pattern of unity---criticism---repudiation---unity. This rectification movement is a test of the ability of the Communist Party of the Philippines to make self-criticism and to rid itself of long-standing and major errors and shortcomings that have too long undermined the Philippine revolutionary movement and deprived the people of revolutionary triumph. Without this rectification movement, Party rebuilding cannot be achieved.

Ideological building with Mao Tsetung Thought is the first requisite in the rebuilding of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The Revolutionary School of Mao Tsetung Thought within the Communist Party of the Philippines is doing great service to the cause of the Philippine Revolution by propagating Mao Tsetung Thought and by spearheading the present rectification movement. This rectification movement has to be done, especially at a time that we need to rebuild the Party on the solid foundations of Mao Tsetung Thought and the activities of local revisionist renegades are being intensified with the aid of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique and U.S. imperialism to spread modern revisionism, develop a city-based and city-oriented party that is afraid of armed struggle, foster relations between the reactionary Philippine government and the revisionist renegade cliques of Eastern Europe and disarm the peasants politically by relying mainly on the bourgeois government's "land reform" programme.

Comrade Mao Tsetung has said, "A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party -- these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy." These are the three main weapons that the Party and all its cadres and members must strive to develop in order to achieve the present main task of seizing political power.

The Communist Party of the Philippines must be rebuilt as the highest form of organization of the leading force, the proletariat. To be such, it must be armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in this era. By grasping the revolutionary proletarian ideology, our Party affirms its class nature in a clear-cut way; but the ultimate test lies in revolutionary practice and further revolutionary practice. It is not enough to lay down a nicely drafted programme. It is necessary to sustain

it with consistent and arduous mass work and mass struggle, transforming Mao Tsetung Thought into a powerful material force by arousing and mobilizing the broad masses of the people to take revolutionary action. In other words, our Party as a proletarian revolutionary party must integrate theory and practice. Our cadres must go deep among the masses of workers and peasants. They must be well-distributed on a national scale in order to build up a nation-wide Party and depart from the over-concentration of cadres in Central Luzon, the Manila-Rizal area and Laguna. The Party must concentrate on arousing and mobilizing the peasant masses, particularly the poor peasants and farm workers as the main ally of the proletariat and as the main force of the people's democratic revolution.

The Party must realize the principle of making the countryside surround the cities and put principal stress on Party work in the countryside instead of in the city; but without neglecting Party work in the latter. Our cadres must conduct their political work with the style of hard work and frugality and in the creative spirit of self-reliance and must always be ready to make self-criticism in order to improve their political work constantly. They must trust and rely on the masses, arousing and mobilizing them against the exploiters.

In the countryside, the People's Liberation Army should be constantly built up from among the exploited peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat and the Party. A programme of agrarian revolution should be implemented in order to fulfill the main content of the people's democratic revolution. To make possible and protect the gains of the agrarian revolution, the Party should develop rural bases of the People's Liberation Army and direct a wide range of fighting areas, from stable rural bases to guerrilla zones.

The Communist Party of the Philippines makes class analysis and distinguishes its friends from its enemies and among its friends, reliable friends and unreliable friends. The Party recognizes the poor peasants and farm workers as the most reliable allies of the working class. To succeed in the people's democratic revolution, an alliance of the working class and the peasantry must be developed as the basis for a national united front which includes the urban petty bourgeoisie and the patriotic section of the national bourgeoisie as supplementary allies. At the same time the Party is ever alert to the dual vacillating class character of the national bourgeoisie as an ally in the people's democratic revolution. The Party, in keeping and utilizing the national united front, realizes that it should maintain its class leadership, independence and initiative. Proletarian class leadership, independence and initiative is best maintained as our cadres constantly build up our Party and the People's Liberation Army. The national united front should be lined up primarily against the class forces of counter-revolution, the U. S. imperialists, the compradors, landlords and bureaucrat capitalists and serve the establishment and advance of Red political power. In the concrete conditions of the Philippines today, the Party should employ armed struggle and the national united front skillfully and likewise, legal and illegal methods, and secret and open work.

Imbued with proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of the Philippines is determined to fulfill its international obligation to fight U.S. imperialism and all its local reactionary agents, the compradors, the landlords and bureaucrat capitalits, through to the end. The Party assumes it as an international obligation to combat modern revisionism and a resurgent Japanese imperialism, now increasingly in alliance with U.S. imperialism to keep the Philippines principally a semi-colony. The struggle of the Filipino people against these enemies of national independence, social liberation and progress is a contribution to the worldwide struggle now being waged by all oppressed nations and peoples. In Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, the Philippines has too long served as the bastion of U.S. imperialism and local reaction. If the Filipino people are to deal powerful blows against these, then they shall have assisted other oppressed nations and peoples through common struggle. The Communist Party of the Philippines is aware that all other nations and peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism and its reactionary allies are reciprocally assisting the Filipino people and working class through common struggle. The Filipino proletariat is bound by the spirit of proletarian internationalism with all workers and peoples of the world.

2. Armed Struggle

It is a fundamental task of the Communist Party of the Philippines to give proletarian revolutionary leadership to the peasantry. The people's democratic revolution which our Party is waging is essentially a peasant war. The struggle for land among the vast majority of our people is the main content of the people's democratic revolution that we are trying to achieve in our semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. The liberation of the peasantry from feudal exploitation and its mobilization as the main force of the people's democratic revolution are of decisive significance to the revolutionary triumph of the proletariat as the leading class.

Since industry is not well developed in our semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, the number of industrial workers is small. The proletariat and its Party must therefore develop its alliance with the peasantry and and developp the peasantry as the main force of the people's democratic revolution. Because of its exploited condition, the peasantry is the most reliable ally of the proletariat. Its massive strength provides the overwhelming popular support for the proletarian revolutionary party. By giving this support, the peasantry ensures the victory of the proletarian class leadership. As a proletarian revolutionary party, the Communist Party of the Philippines must rely mainly on the peasantry to conduct armed struggle and seize power. The people's democratic revolution is basically a peasant war under the leadership of the proletariat and its Party guided by Mao Tsetung Thought.

In going to the countryside, the Party must make the correct class analysis and take the correct class line. In our semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, the peasant problem constitutes the main problem both politically and economically. It is therefore necessary for the Communist Party of the Philippines to conduct thoroughgoing class analysis to be able to understand the problem of the countryside so that in giving leadership to the class struggle in the countryside it will be able to distinguish between its real friends and its real class enemies; so that it can mobilize the correct class forces to train their guns against their class enemies. The basis for class analysis is the relationship between the exploited and the exploiter and the ownership of the means of production. By knowing the relations of exploitation we determine the economic position of each class or stratum and their corresponding political attitudes. Through their ownership of the means of production, the exploiting classes maintain a system of exploitation. In our countryside, they maintain a feudal and semi-feudal system of exploitation. In waging the people's democratic revolution, the Party aims at overthrowing this system of exploitation by launching a peasant war against the feudal and semi-feudal exploiters. In the countryside, the main exploiter is the landlord class. This class relies mainly on feudal exploitation. It owns lands tilled by poor peasants who pay rent to them and who are further exploited in several other ways, such as usury, menial service, tributes and several others. The rich peasant stratum also engages in exploitation; a considerable part of their living depends on exploitation but the rich peasant is distinguished from the landlords in that although he owns land more than sufficient for his household, he still tills the soil. The rich peasant participates in exploitation by hiring farm workers, renting out surplus lands, surplus work animals and implements, by practising usury and other forms of exploitation. The middle peasant owns a piece of land sufficient for his family; but his status ranges from the edge of bankruptcy to having a piece of land a little more than sufficient for his household needs and having other sources of income. The poor peasants and farm workers are those who have to work mainly for the landlords and be exploited by them. They are the most oppressed stratum of the peasantry and they are, therefore, the most interested in the people's democratic revolution and the most reliable allies of the proletariat. They compose the majority of the peasantry in the Philippines.

The correct line in the countryside can be implemented by arousing and mobilizing the poor peasants and farm workers mainly and by winning over and uniting with the middle peasants, especially the lower middle and middle middle peasants, into an anti-feudalist revolutionary united front.

The rich peasants who have traditionally served as the local political agents of the landlord class in their role as the leading men in the "barrio councils", can be neutralized with the growing might of the poor peasants and farm workers. The Party must do painstaking work to arouse and mobilize the poor peasants and farm workers and raise their prestige so that they can assume responsibility for the revolution. The Party must see to it that a revolutionary anti-feudal barrio committee, controlled by the poor peasants and farm workers under the leadership of the proletariat, must ultimately replace or take over the "barrio councils" controlled by the landlords, corrupt government officials and rich peasants.

The implementation of the class line in the countryside would depend on a painstaking remoulding of the attitudes of Party cadres towards the poor peasants and farm laborers. The Party must educate its cadres through revolutionary practice to make cadres understand that once the poor peasants and farm laborers have been aroused and mobilized they are the staunchest supporters of the revolution. We cannot rely mainly on the middle peasants. The social base of the revolution in the countryside are the poor peasants and farm laborers. The middle peasants may accept the leadership of the Party when it suits their interest but when it will suit their interest to accept the class leadership of the bourgeoisie, they will do so. In times when reaction becomes ruthless, the middle peasants may vacillate and may even betray the movement. It is important to keep this in mind in our mass work in the countryside among the peasantry. It is not only in the national democratic revolution that we must rely on the poor peasants and farm workers; after the seizure of state power by the proletariat until the period of communism, these strata will continue to be the social base for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Communist Party of the Philippines must rely on peasant revolutionary bases to defeat bourgeois state power in the countryside before capturing the cities. Comrade Mao Tsetung has extensively shown with genius in theory and in practice how the countryside can encircle the cities in the course of armed struggle in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. The universal truth of the theory of using the countryside to encircle the city has been proven to be invincible. There are, however, local revisionists who reject the universal truth of this revolutionary theory and who overstress the fact that the Philippines is an archipelago, unlike China with a big contiguous land area and population, with the view of obscuring and denying the basic class analysis and dialectics involved in the theory of using the countryside to encircle the city.

The theory of people's war is a universal truth and applies on Philippine conditions. Because of the uneven development of politics and economy in the era of imperialism, the weak links of bourgeois state power is to be found in the countryside. The proletarian revolutionary forces should develop and accumulate its armed strength in the backward areas in the countryside and turn them into the most advanced political, economic, military and cultural bastions of the people's democratic revolution from which a protracted struggle can be waged by the People's Liberation Army in order to win over-all victory over the counter-revolutionary army. The countryside certainly provides so many times vaster an area for maneuver than the cities. In the Philippines, the area for maneuver in the city is extremely limited and development of armed revolutionary power cannot be secret. The cities are actually the bastions of bourgeois state power before the people's democratic power develop the capability of capturing them subsequent to the defeat of the counter-revolutionary army in the countryside. What makes the bourgeois state power weak in the countryside is that contradictions within the counter-revolutionary front keep on arising. By its own law of motion, whichever group in the counter-revolutionary front is ascendant would keep a big armed force in the city to maintain its city-based political power. Furthermore, the counter-revolutionary army would be spread thinly over the country in maintaining control over main communications and transportation lines. This disposition of counter-revolutionary forces would leave the widest areas of the countryside for the development of the peasant war under the leadership of the proletariat. In the countryside, the Party must simply go deep among the peasant masses in order to develop the main force of the people's democratic revolution.

In line with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of the Philippines must [illegible] shift its center of gravity to the countryside. All previous [illegible] leaderships in the Philippines have suffered failures that were mainly characterized by political activity that had its center of gravity in the city of Manila. The shift from the city to the countryside means that the main force and headquarters of the people's democratic revolution should be shifted from the city to the countryside. This shift does not mean the neglect of the urban struggle but it is a matter of determining which is principal and secondary. The principal form of struggle is waged in the countryside; the secondary one in the city. It is in the countryside that the people's armed forces can take the offensive against the enemy, while in the city the revolutionary forces must take the defensive until such time that the people's armed forces in the countryside can seize the city.

Developing the people's war in the countryside entails three inseparable components; namely, armed struggle, agrarian revolution and rural bases. By engaging in armed struggle and winning more battles, conditions are created for enlarging the base areas. The base areas are utilized by the people's armed forces to entrap the enemy forces, whether they are in the form of "special forces", big operations or what else the enemy can launch. By having more base areas, there are more areas where to wage the agrarian revolution. By waging the agrarian revolution, the base areas become more consolidated because the feudal forces and their political power are wiped out. The political power of the revolutionary forces increases as the peasants become enthusiastic and join the advancing Red Army. Armed struggle, agrarian revolution and rural bases promote each other. The people's democratic power increases in the countryside through warfare. As rural bases become consolidated politically and economically, a state within a state is created. An armed independent regime, a base government, of the proletariat is created in the countryside.

The agrarian revolution that the Party should strive for in waging people's war should entail essentially the confiscation of lands from the landlords and distribution of these to the peasants without cost. Feudal land ownership is to be eliminated within the base area. Pursuing the correct class line in the countryside, the Party and the people's armed forces should rely on the poor peasants and farm workers, unite with the middle peasants, neutralize the rich peasants and wipe out landlordism and promote production.

In waging the agrarian revolution, the Party and the people's armed forces should be aware of two basic stages of development. At a stage that an area is unstable, they should make constant preparations for converting it into a base area by exercising armed power in wiping out bandits and cattle rustlers, in opposing local tyrants and in compelling lower rent and lower interest in order to weaken the enemy and mobilize the masses. As the masses are fully mobilized organizationally and ideologically and a well-consolidated base area has emerged from the struggles of the masses themselves, confiscation of lands from the landlords and equal distribution of these to the peasants can take place.

The Party and the people's armed forces sh[illegible] trust and rely on the masses in raising high their political consciou[illegible]ss. They should let the masses educate themselves. Initially, they should recognize the roots of suffering among the masses; and subsequently, through struggle meetings, grievances against the exploiting classes can be poured out by the peasants to educate themselves. As the Party and the people's armed forces direct the peasant war against the three pillars of feudal power, the big landlords, the despotic landlords and the landlords in authority, the peasants gain experience in class dictatorship over the exploiting classes. Through reason and struggle meetings and through the people's courts and the rendering of sentences commensurate to the crimes of the feudal exploiters, the peasant masses become more deeply committed to the people's democratic revolution and they willingly let their best sons and daughters join the Communist Party of the Philippines and the People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Mao Tsetung has said: "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of issues by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution." This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally for China and for all other countries. But while the principal remains the same, its application by the party of the proletariat finds expression in various ways according to varying conditions."

The central task of the Communist Party of the Philippines is to seize political power. In waging armed struggle to achieve the people's democratic revolution, the Party must grasp Mao Tsetung's theory of using the countryside to encircle and capture the cities and likewise his class analysis of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. In the Philippines, however, there is the special condition of being an archipelago that requires particular attention. While it is necessary to build up the people's main military forces in the main island of Luzon to overthrow the bourgeois state power that is centrally seated in the city of Manila, the other islands of Visayas and Mindanao can be converted from an initial disadvantage to a long-run advantage by establishing there armed fronts and rural bases that can disperse and dissipate the counter-revolutionary armed power now concentrated in Luzon, particularly in Central Luzon and Greater Manila. At any rate, taking into consideration all special conditions, Mao Tsetung's theory of using the countryside to encircle the city and his class analysis holds true universally, in the Philippines, and in every significant island of the Philippines.

Comrade Lin Piao has brilliantly systematized and extended on a world scale Comrade Mao Tsetung's theory of people's war by developing the thesis that the world's countryside, that is, Asia, Africa and Latin America, encircle the cities of the world. U. S. imperialism, the main enemy of the peoples of the world and principal guardian of world reaction, is over-extended throughout the countryside of the world. It is in this countryside of the world that the oppressed peoples, like the Filipino people, can have plenty of area for maneuver and deal deadly blows on every weakened link of the over-extended imperialist chain. U.S. imperialism is in no position to maintain even and effective strength throughout the world's countryside while it has to impose its class interests against the national liberation movements, the socialist states, the Afro-American people, the American working class, and even against its own capitalist rivals in so many parts of the world all at the same time. While the manpower and resources of U.S. imperialism are limited, what is most essential is that its aggressive class character is hated by all peoples of the world and is met by just and progressive revolutionary people's wars. In Vietnam alone, U.S. imperialism and its puppet allied troops cannot win over the valiant and patriotic Vietnamese people. In many more places, it will continue to be defeated resoundingly by revolutionary armed struggles. Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the peoples of the world are waging people's wars and, thus, are proving the historical truth that this is the era wherein imperialism is heading towards total collapse and socialism is marching towards world victory.

C. The National United Front

The national united front is a component part of the political line of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The Philippine Revolution is a revolution of the toiling masses against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. The national united front must serve this political line.

The highest task of the people's democratic revolution is the seizure of state power by armed force and the consolidation of people's democratic power as the transitional stage towards socialism. The national united front must serve this central task. The Communist Party of the Philippines stands firmly wielding and utilizing both weapons of armed struggle and the national united front against the enemy. Through the national united front, the Party extends widely its political influence and gains the widest support of the masses and other progressive classes and strata as it establishes the independent strength of the leading class, the proletariat, through armed agrarian revolution supported mainly by the peasantry.

For failure to clarify and use correctly the national united front as a weapon of the people's democratic revolution, previous Party leaderships are responsible for several revisionist misconceptions regarding it. There are those who regard the national united front as the opposite of armed struggle. Violating the Marxist-Leninist theory of state and revolution, they also consider the national united front as the main weapon and parliamentary struggle as the main form of struggle. Lavaism is mainly responsible for this revisionism, this treason to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Before the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war; the Popular Front was considered by the Party leadership as merely the license for engaging mainly in parliamentary struggle; not even preparations for anti-fascist armed struggle were seriously made. During the war, the anti-fascist united front against Japan was ludicrously maintained as a "united front" mainly with U.S. imperialism and the Commonwealth government by the Right opportunists and, in this manner, Party cadres, the Red soldiers and the masses became totally unprepared for the return of U.S. imperialism and its puppet Commonwealth government. After the anti-Japanese war, the leadership of the working class and the Party in the national united front was obscured and laid aside when the Democratic Alliance as a formal united front organization assumed the leadership of all progressive forces and bourgeois personalities close to the Lava brothers assumed the leadership and initiative therein. The Party lost strength, initiative and independence when its leadership decided to lay down its arms and to engage mainly in parliamentary struggle through the Democratic Alliance.

Until now, there is the false notion fostered by Right opportunists and revisionists that a national united front must always have a definite organizational form like the Democratic Alliance or the Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism whose unity, for the purpose of parliamentary struggle, must be preserved by all means and above all. In the broad experience of successful revolutionary movements, the national united front does not necessarily have a formal organization. Neither is its function limited to parliamentary struggle. As a matter of fact, the best form of united front is wherein the Party has an independent and strong People's Army to command. If the Party is involved in any formal united front organization in the course of either armed struggle or legal struggle, it must always be prepared by having its own independent strength and initiative to meet any betrayal or compromise with the enemy that the national bourgeoisie might make due to its dual class character.

What is the key question in the national united front is whether a proletarian revolutionary class leadership is at the helm of all other progressive forces fighting in common against the enemy in the armed and legal fronts. Whether there is a formal united front organization or not, the Communist Party of the Philippines must maintain its revolutionary vanguard role, its independence and initiative.

The Communist Party of the Philippines must engage in the national united front in order to tap all positive forces in the armed and legal fronts against the enemy. The national united front policy is pursued in order to expand the influence of the revolutionary armed forces, isolate the enemy and its die-hard elements and recruit the broad masses of the people into the side of the people's democratic revolution.

The special task of the national united front is to win over the middle forces and elements in order to isolate the die-hard elements. To be able to do this, the Party must have clear and repeated class analyses, which can distinguish the middle forces and elements from the die-hard reactionaries, the principal enemies from the secondary enemies, the enemies of today from the enemies of tomorrow; and among friends, the reliable from the unreliable.

The Party's policy of the national united front is a proletarian policy concerning classes in Philippine society. In developing the national united front, we must distinguish our enemies from our friends and vice versa.

Chairman Mao has said: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of first importance for the revolution. A revolutionary party is the guide of the masses, and no revolution ever succeeds when the revolutionary party leads them astray. To ensure that we will definitely achieve success in our revolution and will not lead the masses astray, we must pay attention to uniting with our real friends in order to attack our real enemies. To distinguish real friends from real enemies, we must make a general analysis of the economic status of the various classes in Chinese society and of their respective attitudes towards the revolution.".

The national united front should be based on the alliance of the working class and the peasantry under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party of the Philippines. The national united front should include other progressive classes and strata in Philippine society which unite with the masses on the basis of a common political programme. This political programme, accepted in common by the working class, the peasantry, the petty-bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie, should correspond with the general line and programme of the Communist Party of the Philippines. This political programme must serve to weld together the broadest unity of progressive forces and groups to isolate U.S. imperialism and the die-hard reactionaries, composed of the comprador bourgeoisie, the landlords and the bureaucrat capitalists.

The programme of the Party and the national united front should include mainly the liquidation of feudalism and semi-feudalism and the free distribution of land to poor peasants and farm workers, and the nationalization of industries and enterprises owned and controlled by the foreign monopoly capitalists and the comprador bourgeoisie. This programme can be achieved fully only with the seizure of state power by the proletariat. There should be no mistaking between the strengthening of the state sector in the present economy and land reform in the bourgeois state on the one hand and the nationalization of the economy and agrarian revolution in the liberated area or in the people's democratic state on the other.

In adhering to the national united front, the Communist Party of the Philippines must maintain its independence, ideologically, politically and organizationally. It must unite with the progressive forces within the national united front but it should not surrender its fundamental class interests and those of the peasantry to the bourgeoisie. It must always conduct independent mass work, mainly among the peasants, so that it has its own political strength to rely on in any event. The national united front is essentially an instrument to win over the middle forces and elements to isolate the die-hard elements.

It is in the relationship of the Party with the national bourgeoisie within the national united front that requires special attention. This is primarily because the national bourgeoisie has a dual class character, one aspect of which is progressive and another, reactionary. In dealing with the national bourgeoisie, we must avoid two dangerous pitfalls; namely, "Left" opportunism and Right opportunism. To dismiss the national bourgeoisie as completely reactionary is "Left" opportunist and sectarian; and to regard the national bourgeoisie as completely revolutionary is to be Right opportunist and capitulationist. It is necessary at all times for the Party to adopt a revolutionary dual tactic towards the national bourgeoisie, combining unity and struggle. If the Party loses sight of the reactionary aspect of the national bourgeoisie, it would become unprepared for any betrayal of the revolution by this class. Revolutionary vigilance is required in our relations with the national bourgeoisie. If the Party loses sight of the progressive character of this class and does not recognize it as an ally within a certain period of time and to a certain limited extent, it would fail to take advantage of actual contradictions between this class and foreign monopoly capitalism and also feudalism.

In order to develop the cooperation of the national bourgeoisie, the Party must have its own strength; otherwise, this class and its representatives would be reluctant to cooperate. The Party must respect the legitimate interests of all middle forces, with concessions actually granted

to them without undermining the interests of the proletariat. At all times, resolute struggle must be waged against the enemies of the national united front so that trust in the Party will grow among the people and all middle forces.

The national united front has its global extension in the international united front. All revolutionary and progressive forces that can be united against the main enemy of the peoples of the world, U.S. imperialism, should be united. Modern revisionism with its slogan of "united action" should be rejected as the ideology of the international scabs who are serving and seeking peace and detente with U. S. imperialism.

In the international communist movement, the biggest danger today is modern revisionism. So likewise in the Philippines the main danger is modern revisionism in the form of Lavaism and Taruc-ism and all other forms of Right opportunism. The collaboration between U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all forms of reaction should be continuously exposed and attacked by the international united front and the national united front.

U.S. imperialism and all other reactionaries are paper tigers. All the nuclear weapons and all the military technology of the U.S. imperialists cannot frighten us. Although our fraternal people, the Chinese people, have made the atom bomb for the defense of the revolutionary peoples, what is more important for all fighting peoples is the human factor, the surging forces of the masses under the inspiration of Mao Tsetung Thought and under the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party. Mao Tsetung Thought is their spiritual atom bomb. They are bound up in the spirit of proletarian internationalism in the world proletarian revolution and in the international united front against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all forms of reaction.

Although our Party and people welcome moral and material support from fraternal parties and peoples, under the spirit of proletarian internationalism and within the framework of the international united front, we must rely mainly on ourselves first of all and wage the people's democratic revolution as part of the world proletarian revolution.

Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of the Philippines will surely triumph and the Filipino people under the leadership of the revolutionary proletariat will achieve people's democracy first and socialism next.

RATIFIED BY THE CONGRESS OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
26 December, 1968

ON CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(PART VII OF COMRADE LIN PIAO'S REPORT TO THE C.P.C. NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS)

Now we shall go on specifically to discuss China's relations with foreign countries.

The revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world always support each other. The Albanian Party of Labour and all other genuine fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, the broad masses of the proletariat and the revolutionary people throughout the world as well as many friendly countries, organizations and personages have all warmly acclaimed and supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of our country. On behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Ninth National Congress of the Party, I hereby express our heartfelt thanks to them. We firmly pledge that we the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people are determined to fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty and, together with them, carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

The general trend of the world today is still as Chairman Mao described it: "The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." On the one hand, the revolutionary movement of the proletariat of the world and of the people of various countries is vigorously surging forward. The armed struggle of the people of southern Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, India, Palestine and other countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America are steadily growing in strength. The truth that "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being grasped by ever broader masses of the oppressed people and nations. An unprecedentedly gigantic revolutionary mass movement has broken out in Japan, Western Europe and North America, the "heartlands" of capitalism. More and more people are awakening. The genuine fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations are growing steadily in the course of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in their own countries. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are bogged down in political and economic crises, beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and find themselves in an impasse. They collude and at the same time contend with each other in a vain attempt to re-divide the world. They act in co-ordination and work hand in glove opposing China, opposing communism and opposing the people, in suppressing the national liberation movement and in launching wars of aggression. They scheme against each other and get locked in strife for raw materials, markets, dependencies, important strategic points and spheres of influence. They are both stepping up arms expansion and war preparations, each trying to realize its own ambitions.

Lenin pointed out: Imperialism means war. ". . . imperialist wars are absolutely inevitable under such an economic system, as long as private property in the means of production exists." (Lenin, Collected Works, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 182.) Lenin further pointed out: "Imperialist war is the eve of socialist revolution." (Lenin, Collected Works, Chinese ed., Vol. 25, p. 349.) These scientific theses of Lenin's are by no means out of date.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent war." This is because there are four major contradictions in the world today: The contradiction between the oppressed nations on the one hand and imperialism and social imperialism on the other; the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist and the revisionist countries; the contradiction between imperialist and social-imperialist countries and among the imperialist countries; and the contradiction between socialist countries on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other. The existence and development of these contradictions are bound to give rise to revolution. According to the historical experience of World War I and World War II, it can be said with certainty that if the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries should impose a third world war on the people of the world, it would only greatly accelerate the development of these

contradiction and help arouse the people of the world to rise in revolution and bury the whole pack of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries to their graves.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All reactionaries are paper tigers." "Strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them seriously." This great truth enunciated by Chairman Mao heightens the revolutionary militancy of the people of the whole world and guides us from victory to victory in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

The nature of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger has long since been laid bare by the people throughout the world. U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people of the whole world, is going downhill more and more. Since he took office, Nixon has been confronted with a hopeless mess and an insoluble economic crisis, with the strong resistance of the masses of the people at home and throughout the world and with the predicament in which the imperialist countries are disintegrating and the baton of U.S. imperialism is getting less and less effective. Unable to produce any solution to these problems, Nixon, like his predecessors, cannot but continue to play the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, ostensibly assuming a "peace-loving" appearance while in fact engaging in arms expansion and war preparations on a still larger scale. The military expenditures of the United States have been increasing year by year. To date the U.S. imperialists still occupy our territory Taiwan. They have dispatched aggressor troops to many countries and have also set up hundreds upon hundreds of military bases and military installations in different parts of the world. They have made so many airplanes and guns, so many nuclear bombs and guided missiles. What is all this for? To frighten, suppress and slaughter the people and dominate the world. By doing so they make themselves the enemy of the people everywhere and find themselves besieged and battered by the broad masses of the proletariat and the people all over the world, and this will definitely lead to revolutions throughout the world on a still larger scale.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a paper tiger, too. It has revealed its social-imperialist features more and more clearly. When Khrushchov revisionism was just beginning to emerge, our great leader Chairman Mao foresaw what serious harm modern revisionism would do to the cause of world revolution. Chairman Mao led the whole Party in waging resolute struggles in the ideological, theoretical and political spheres, together with the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha and with the genuine Marxist-Leninists of the world, against modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism at its centre. This has enabled the people all over the world to learn gradually in struggle how to distinguish genuine Marxism-Leninism from sham Marxism-Leninism and genuine socialism from sham socialism and brought about the bankruptcy of Khrushchov revisionism. At the same time, Chairman Mao led our Party in resolutely criticizing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of capitulation to imperialism, revisionism and reaction and of suppression of revolutionary movements in various countries and in destroying Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist clique. All this has been done in the fulfilment of our Party's proletarian internationalist duty.

Since Brezhnev came to power, with its baton becoming less and less effective and its difficulties at home and abroad growing more and more serious, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been practising social-imperialism and social-fascism more frantically than ever. Internally, it has intensified its suppression of the Soviet people and speeded up the all-round restoration of capitalism. Externally, it has stepped up its collusion with U.S. imperialism and its suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, intensified its control over and its exploitation of various East European countries and the People's Republic of Mongolia, intensified its contention with U.S. imperialism over the Middle East and other regions and intensified its threat of aggression against China. Its dispatch of hundreds of thousands of troops to occupy Czechoslovakia and its armed provocations against China on our territory Chenpao Island are two foul performances staged recently by Soviet revisionism. In order to justify its aggression and plunder, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique trumpets the so-called theory of "limited sovereignty", the theory of

"international dictatorship" and the theory of "socialist community". What does all this stuff mean? It means that your sovereignty is "limited" while his is unlimited. You won't obey him? He will exercise "international dictatorship" over you--dictatorship over the people of other countries, in order to form the "socialist community" ruled by the new tsars, that is colonies of social imperialism, just like the "New Order of Europe" of Hitler, the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" of Japanese militarism and the "Free World Community" of the United States. Lenin denounced the renegades of the Second International: 'Socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, the growth of opportunism into imperialism." (Lenin, Collected Works, Chinese ed., Vol. 29, p. 458.) This applies perfectly to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique of today which is composed of a handful of capitalist-roaders in power. We firmly believe that the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in the Soviet Union with their glorious revolutionary tradition will surely rise and overthrow this clique consisting of a handful of renegades. As Chairman Mao points out: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."

Now that the Soviet government has created the incident of armed encroachment on the Chinese territory Chenpao Island, the Sino-Soviet boundary question has caught the attention of the whole world. Like boundary questions between China and some of her other neighbouring countries, the Sino-Soviet boundary question is also one left over by history. As regards these questions, our Party and Government have consistently stood for negotiations through diplomatic channels to reach a fair and reasonable settlement, the status quo of the boundary should be maintained and conflicts avoided. Proceeding from this stand, China has satisfactorily and successively settled boundary questions with neighbouring countries such as Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Republic of Mongolia and Afghanistan. Only the boundary questions between the Soviet Union and China and between India and China remain unsettled to this day.

The Chinese Government held repeated negotiations with the Indian government on the Sino-Indian boundary question. As the reactionary Indian government had taken over the British imperialist policy of aggression, it insisted that we recognize the illegal "McMahon line" which even the reactionary governments of different periods in old China had not recognized, and moreover, it went a step further and vainly attempted to occupy the Aksai Chin area, which has always been under Chinese jurisdiction, thereby disrupting the Sino-Indian boundary negotiations. This is known to all.

The Sino-Soviet boundary question is the product of tsarist Russian imperialist aggression against China. In the latter half of the 19th century when power was not in the hands of the Chinese and Russian people, the tsarist government took imperialist acts of aggression to carve up China, imposed a series of unequal treaties on her, annexed vast expanses of her territory and, moreover, crossed the boundary line stipulated by the unequal treaties, in many places, and occupied still more Chinese territory. This gangster behaviour was indignantly condemned by Marx, Engels and Lenin. On September 27, 1920, the Government of Soviets led by the great Lenin solemnly proclaimed: It "declares null and void all the treaties concluded with China by the former Governments of Russia, renounces all seizure of Chinese territory and all Russian concessions in China and restores to China, without any compensation and for ever, all that had been predatorily seized from her by the Tsar's Government and the Russian bourgeoisie." (See Declaration of the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic to the Chinese Government) Owing to the historical conditions of the time, this proletarian policy of Lenin's was not realized.

As early as August 22 and September 21, 1960, the Chinese Government, proceeding from its consistent stand on boundary questions, twice took the initiative in proposing to the Soviet government that negotiations be held to settle the Sino-Soviet boundary question. In 1964, negotiations between the two sides started in Peking. The treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary are unequal treaties imposed on the Chinese people by the

treaty, but out of the desire to safeguard the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people, we still maintained that these treaties be taken as the basis for the settlement of the boundary question. However, betraying Lenin's proletarian policy and clinging to its new-tsarist social-imperialist stand, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique refused to recognise these treaties as unequal and, moreover, it insisted that China recognize as belonging to the Soviet Union all the Chinese territory which they had occupied or attempted to occupy in violation of the treaties. This great-power chauvinist and social-imperialist stand of the Soviet government led to the disruption of the negotiations.

Since Brezhnev came to power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has frantically stepped up its disruption of the status quo of the boundary and repeatedly provoked border incidents, shooting and killing our unarmed fishermen and peasants and encroaching upon China's sovereignty. Recently, it has gone further and made successive armed intrusions into our territory Chenpao Island. Driven beyond the limits of their forbearance, our frontier guards have fought back in self-defence, dealing the aggressors well-deserved blows and triumphantly safeguarding our sacred territory. In an effort to extricate them from their predicament, Kosygin asked on March 21 to communicate with our leaders by telephone. Immediately on March 22, our Government replied with a memorandum, in which it was made clear that, "In view of the present relations between China and the Soviet Union, it is unsuitable to communicate by telephone. If the Soviet government has anything to say, it is asked to put it forward officially to the Chinese Government through diplomatic channels." On March 29, the Soviet government issued a statement still clinging to its obstinate aggressor stand, while expressing willingness to resume "consultations". Our Government is considering its reply to this.

The foreign policy of our Party and Government is consistent. It is: To develop relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation with socialist countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism; to support and assist the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations; to strive for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. Our proletarian foreign policy is not based on expediency; it is a policy in which we have long persisted. This is what we did in the past and we will persist in doing the same in the future.

We have always held that the internal affairs of each country should be settled by its own people. The relations between all countries and between all parties, big or small, must be built on the principles of equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. To safeguard these Marxist-Leninist principles, the Communist Party of China has waged a long struggle against the sinister great-power chauvinism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. This is a fact known to all. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique glibly talks of "fraternal parties" and "fraternal countries", but in fact it regards itself as the patriarchal party, and as the new tsar, who is free to invade and occupy the territory of other countries. They conduct sabotage and subversion against the Chinese Communist Party, the Albanian Party of Labour and other genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties. Moreover, when any party or any country in their so-called "socialist community" holds a slightly different view, they act ferociously and stop at nothing in suppressing, sabotaging and subverting and even sending troops to invade and occupy their so-called "fraternal countries" and kidnapping members of their so-called "fraternal parties". These fascist piratical acts have sealed their doom.

U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are always trying to "isolate" China. This is China's honour. Their rabid opposition to China cannot do us the slightest harm. On the contrary it serves to further arouse our people's determination to maintain independence and keep initiative in our own hands, rely on our own efforts and work hard to make our country prosperous and powerful; it serves to prove to the whole world that China has drawn a clear line between herself on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism on the other. Today, it is not imperialism, revisionism and reaction

but the proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries that determine the destiny of the world. The genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of various countries, which are composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat, are a new rising force that has infinitely broad prospects. The Communist Party of China is determined to unite and fight together with them. We firmly support the Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism; we firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end; we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, India, Palestine and other countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America; we firmly support the proletariat, the students and youth and the masses of the Black people of the United States in their just struggle against the U.S. ruling clique; we firmly support the proletariat and the labouring people of the Soviet Union in their just struggle to overthrow the Soviet revisionist renegade clique; we firmly support the people of Czechoslovakia and other countries in their just struggle against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism; we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of Japan and the West European and Oceanian countries; we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries; and we firmly support all the just struggles of resistance against aggression and oppression by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. All countries and people subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, unite and form the broadest possible united front and overthrow our common enemies!

On no account must we relax our revolutionary vigilance because of victory or ignore the danger of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism launching a large-scale war of aggression. We must make full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war. In short, we must be prepared. Chairman Mao said long ago: We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack. If they insist on fighting, we will keep them company and fight to the finish. The Chinese revolution won out on the battlefield. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, tempered with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and with full confidence in victory, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan and resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all aggressors who dare to come!

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun." Whether the war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents the war, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will not last long. Workers of all countries, unite! Proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite! Bury U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys!

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